Gov. John H. Wheeler

Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,———"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—*Madison.*———Editor and Publisher.

VOLUME 2, } CHARLOTTE, N. C., MAY 24, 1842. { NUMBER 63.

TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly, at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure *six* subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

Original Subscribers will not be allowed to discontinue the paper before the expiration of the first year without paying for a full year's subscription.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

Weekly Almanac for May, 1842.

DAYS.	SUN RISE	SUN SET.	MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H.	M.
24 Tuesday,	4 56	6 59				
25 Wednesday,	4 55	6 59				
26 Thursday,	4 55	7 0	Last Quarter,	2	7	28 M.
27 Friday,	4 54	7 1	New Moon	10	6	21 M.
28 Saturday,	4 54	7 2	First Quarter,	17	6	53 M.
29 Sunday,	4 53	7 3	Full Moon,	24	4	22 M.
30 Monday.	4 52	7 4				

Alexander Bethune,

TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his sincere thanks to the citizens of Charlotte and the public in general, for the liberal patronage he has received; and hopes by strict attention to business to continue to merit a liberal share of public patronage. He has now several first rate workmen employed and has just received his Spring and Summer Fashions. He will warrant *good fits* on all occasions.

Orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention. His shop will be found in the North-East wing of Mr. Leroy Springs' brick building.

☞ *A liberal discount made to cash customers.*

Charlotte, April 12, 1842. 57...F

Wool Carding.

HAVING thoroughly repaired his Machinery, the subscriber is now ready to execute all orders for CARDING WOOL in a very superior style, and at short notice.

JACOB STIREWALT.

Mill Hill, Cabarrus Co., May 2, 1842. 60...

☞ REMOVAL. ☜

Dr. J. M. Happoldt

HAS removed to the Office directly opposite Maj. Joseph Smith's Hotel, where he may be found by his friends and the public, and consulted at all times, unless professionally engaged.

☞ A report has been industriously circulated for *effect*, relative to his charges. They have been pronounced extravagant. He takes this opportunity to state to the public, that he holds himself ready at any time to compare charges, and weigh his service with any of the Faculty. He wishes it to be distinctly understood, that his CHARGES *shall in all cases be* REASONABLE.

Jan. 4, 1842. 43...tf

The Bankrupt Law

IS in operation since the 1st instant, and the subscriber has received several applications for his professional aid. He is about to engage his services, and is willing to increase the number of applications, which will diminish the expense to the applicants.

The District Court of the United States has sole jurisdiction in all matters and proceedings in Bankruptcy, which for this District, (Cape Fear,) sits at Wilmington, and all Petitions are referred by the order of Judge POTTER to that Court, which next sits on the 2nd of May next.

All persons owing debts and wishing to avail themselves of the benefit of this act, and of the services of the undersigned, will apply early; with an accurate list of their creditors, the residence and amount due each creditor, together with an accurate inventory of all their property, rights and credits of every kind and description, and the location and situation of said property.

Application can be made either in person, or by mail, post paid, to the subscriber; who can always be found at his office in Charlotte. He will, however, be at the next Superior Courts of Cabarrus and Lincoln. JOHN H. WHEELER,

Atto. at Law.

Charlotte, Feb. 15, 1842. 50...F

☞ The Lincoln Republican will please copy 3 weeks.

Dr. Pinckney C. Caldwell

WOULD inform such of his friends as desire his professional services, that he has removed his Office to Mr. Johnson's brick house, two doors above the "Carolina Inn," where he may be found at all times, unless necessarily absent.

Charlotte, February 8, 1842. 48...F

EXHIBITION CHAIR FACTORY

JOB PRINTING.

WE are prepared at this Office with a handsome supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kinds of

Job-Printing

in a very superior style, and at short notice. Oders will be thankfully received.

Jeffersonian Office, Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

SPEECH OF MR. COLQUITT, OF GEORGIA;

Delivered in the House of Representatives, in committee of the whole, March 28, 1842, in reply to Hon. Mr. Rayner, of North Carolina, on the Loan Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The extraordinary course that has been pursued by gentlemen in this debate prompts me to deviate from my original purpose, of confining my remarks strictly to the subject, that I may rebuke their conduct and repeal their abuse. The gentleman from North Carolina, (Mr. RAYNER,) as well as the gentleman from Indiana, (Mr. LANE,) encouraged by the favor of a majority on this floor, instead of attempting to strengthen public credit, already too weak, and of offering arguments to win public confidence, already too much shaken, have adopted the suecessful mode, of effecting their entire overthrow. How strange that men, boasting so loudly of their patriotism, while deliberating and devising means for procuring funds to carry on the Government and prevent a violation of public faith, should select the time as affording a proper occasion to dishonor the Government—by heaping unmeasured abuse upon its public functionaries, proclaiming to the world that the President and his Cabinet are base, treacherous, and designing. I had no agency in placing the present Administration in power; but for the honor of the country, it should be known that this quarrel among the Whigs is unreasonable, and has been gotten up to screen themselves from the just indignation of a duped and injured people—for the violation of promises they never expected, and well knew, they should never be enabled to fulfil. What let me enquire, What has the Chief Majistrate done, which has drawn down upon him the wrathful fulminations of those who cheered and lauded him with so much zeal and enthusiasm in 1840? He is charged with betraing his party; he is denounced as a traitor, and condemned by the majority of this House for preventing that majority from rendering the country valuable service. Are these accusations true? Do not gentlemen know that facts, well understood by the people of this country, falsify these charges? In what measure, at the extra session of Congress, except the propositions for a Bank, did he fail or refuse to act with those who placed him in office? I know of none! He gave his sanction to the Bankrupt law, the loan bill, the distribution bill, and to every other, save the chartering of a Bank. The charge of treachery and treason, so often and so loudly made, if true, must be based exclusively upon his refusal to sanction that bill only. If this be all, the gentleman from North Carolina, (Mr. RAYNER,) and his compeers, in this wicked attempt to blast private character, and by so doing impair public confidence and honor, richly deserve the reprobation of every honest heart in the land. That the much abused John Tyler, selected by the Whig party as a candidate for the Vice Presidency, had stood, from his youth, in opposition to this measure, was just as well known as any other fact connected with his history in public life. If he had been permitted to have spoken upon this subject, when nominated at Harrisburg, he would have proclaimed it to the Convention that gave him a nomination. But if he had dared to rise for that purpose, an hundred hands would have been thrown in his face at once, while a soft whisper would have fallen on his ears from every mouth, "hush, hush, we know it—mum is the word!"—The Federalists were out of power, had been repudiated and condemned, by the repeated voice of the American people. They were willing to form any connections, make any arraignment, ond use any means, that might serve to constitute them once more the administrators of the General Government.—They felt it as necessary to their success to place John Tyler upon their ticket, with a full knowledge of his publicly avowed doctrines, and knowing them to be the very reverse of those maintained by a majority of the Convention.

No exactions were to be made of either candidates or voters; no political creed was to be published; "no new issues to be formed for the public eye." As a party, they were to have no faith; but, without regard to differences, moral, political, or religious, they were to unite in the struggle for office, and for power. Upon the subject of politics, there seemed to be a tacit or expressed agreement to disagree, without a rupture.

Sir, that John Tyler permitted himself, used by such men for carrying out their selfish and ambitious purposes, has subjected him to the alternative of renouncing the cherished principles of his life, or of being abandoned and insulted by those who claim the credit of his promotion. It is not my intention, however, to taunt, but rather to show that notwithstanding the vile denunciations of the President, by the majority-party, not only that they knew his opintions upon the subject of a Bank, but that they practised a fowl fraud upon the freemen of this country, by claiming any creed, or none at all, as was deemed most likely to conciliate the friendship of those whith whom they chanced to associate. In communities where the Bank was popular, the Whigs were avowdly Bank men, while they denounced the Bank, and were enabled to prove, beyond controversy, that General Harrison himself was opposed to such an institution, wherever they were called to address anti-bank assemblies. Will the Whigs of Virginia join the outcry of treason and treachery against John Tyler, because he refused to sanction a Bank charter? If so, they should blush with shame, for attempting to impose and practice a fraud upon the republicans of the "Old Dominion."

Virginia had been long estabished in a well known uncompromising opposition to a Bank, and the influence of her opinions was felt far beyoud the confines of her own territory. There in 1840 the Whigs held a Convention, and proclaimed the fact (which they felt important to establish in that State) that General Harrison was oposed to a Bank, thereby desiring it understood and believed that so would be his Administratfon.

The present Executive, John Tyler, whose opinions upon that subject were better known—running with Harrison on the same ticket, living in the State in which the Convention was held—was thought a sufficient confirmation of the truth of this declaration. Was this publication true or false? If the Whigs of that Convention believed it to be true, ought they not to rejoice, that the action of the President verifies the assertion? Does not the charge of treachery, made by Virginia Whigs, brand them with duplicity and fraud? If they knew this publication to be false, and intended by it to win anti-Bank votes, for what they knew would be a Bank administration, then was the publication a foul fraud upon the suffrages of an honest, confiding people. In almost every Southern States, the same thing was published and reiterated, in forms so solemn, and by men of such distinction, that to doubt its truth was incurring an incredulous responsibility. Early in the canvass for the Presidency, the Delegation from Georgia divided in their preference of candidates. The Bank and Tariff questions I thought well understood, and that the party of which we were members had given repeated evidence of their hostility to chartering a National Bank.—Nor did a member of the delegation doubt for a moment the position of the party upon that point. Believing as I did, that although the Whig party refused to avow any financial measure, that a large majority of them were in favor of a Bank—I thought it my duty to notify the people of Georgia what were my convictions upon the subject. I charged that General Harrison was the candidate of the Bank party, and if elected would sanction a Bank. Those colleagues who differed with me in the choice of candidates well knowing what had ever been the feelings of the party of which we were members, did not doubt that if this charge was believed, it would destroy General Harrison's prospects in Georgia. They therefore published a circular denying the charge, and very triumphantly furnished the proof that their candidate was opposed to a Bank. This famous circular exonerating the Whigs from any such vile purpose, entitled them to the distinguished sagnomen, "Faithful Six." This denial was kept up by them during the whole Presidential canvass—likewise by most of their presses and public speakers. During the last winter, an editor of a leading Whig Journal, which is published at the seat of Government, declared, in a monority report to the Legislature then sitting, that the Bank question had always been with them an open question. Yes sir, such was the character of Whig politics during 1840. So satisfactory was the proof upon this point, that the electoral ticket in my State was composed of both Bank and anti-Bank men. After all this, will the Whigs still insist that their chief object was to organize a Bank? This is a day of wonders: for, strange to tell, and yet no less strange than true, that "the faithful six" from Georgia, notwithstanding their circular, notwithstanding the professions of some of their leading presses, and notwithstanding the mixed character of their electoral ticket, voted at the extra session to charter a Bank; and still more strange, some of them openly declared upon this floor, that they considered the question settled in favor of a Bank, and that they felt instructed by the election to support it. Was there a secret understanding among the Whig politicians to charter a Bank, if they were placed in power? Why were they so careful to deny the policy, until they were trusted by the people, and then so quick to claim it a triumph of Bank principles, when they were put into power? Truly, they are secret, obedient and "faithful" adherents to party, but recklessly recreant to the principles of the Government, and to the consulted wishes of the people. Can the Gentleman from North Carolina point to any other act of the President, that has given rise to his oft repeated charge of treachery and treason? Does he deny the fact; that in and out of Congress, during the late political struggle, that they frequently pronounced the Bank dead: and that they charge, that the Whigs intended to revive it, was a mere locofoco trick? Does he not know, that they often said they were willing to give the Sub-treasury a fair trial, but that they wished honest men to administer it? These facts he cannot deny, and they are facts which condemn, in unequivocal terms, his wanton and unjust abuse of the President. But the gentlemen may have some secret oracle that he consults, whose voice he esteems the voice of the Whig party. That there is to be no mind, no will but his. That the Whig who dares to differ in opinion is a traitor, and that any disobedience to his will is treason. But so it is; some do dare to differ, and hence the gentleman is called to shed tears of unavailing regret over the mournful and sad condition of the great Whig party. What a pity that John Tyler will take the trouble to think for himself. It would save him vast labor, and a great deal of abuse, if the gentleman from North Carolina could be permitted to take the responsibility and give the directions: but the President is such a perverse, wilful fellow, that the honorable gentleman is denied this opportunity of serving the country, and cries out, in the anguish of disappointment, "that it seems to him that the curse of Heaven has fallen on the Whig party." Happily, however, he found some relief from a half remembered, misapplied quotation from the Bible, which very opportunely flitted across his fevered brain, and he exclaims—"but whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth." It would be well for the gentleman, well for his party, and still better for the country, if the rod of chastisement should bring them to a timely repentance. His very quotation gives me encouragement. Since he looks to the Bible for consolation, in this his hour of distress—acknowledges the chastisement of the Lord for their many and grievous transgressions—I am encouraged to hope for the reformation of even these old offenders. But take heed; that same book, which is so full of comfort to the penitent, gives this fearful threatening—"he that being often reproved, hardeneth his neck, shall suddenly be destroyed, and that without remedy." I do not think that any one who heard, or shall read the remarks of the gentleman, or those of his friend from Indiana, (Mr. Lane,) will dare doubt their invincible courage.—They both volunteered themselves for martyrdom in defeuce of the glorious principles that brought the Whigs into power. They desire once more to unfurl their banners, and boldly march into the thickest of the battle field: and if they fail, to fall there, and be borne off on their shields.—What rashness!—"unfurl their banners!"—the banners unfurled by the Whigs in 1840! to inscribe on them their glorious principles in glowing capitals!! Ah, sir! we remember those banners—they had neither "stripes nor stars." We remember, too, the glowing inscriptions, which the gentleman call glorious principles, that they bore. Truly it will require a man of genuine pluck, to unfurl those banners, and march under them in the year A. D. 1842.

Those incriptions of which they speak, called by the high sounding name of "glorious principles," were written in capitals so glaring, "that he who ran might read." They were short, if not sweet; "HARRISON AND HARD CIDER"—all told. How intelligent, how forcible, and irresistible the thrilling principles written and displayed on these banners, to the mind of rational, thinking man. "*Tip and Tye*," "they raised the cry." I am disposed to bestow on this Tippecanoe logic which succeeded so well, Rochester's compliment to reason and cry out—

> Hail banner! thou ignis fatuus of the mind,
> Which leaves the light of nature—sense, behind,

I would beg these vaunting champions not to unfurl again these invincible banners, nor spread again such bewitching principles to the world. But if, after my earnest dissuasions they will rush again into the field of danger and of glory; as they anticipate, they should fall, they shall be borne off shrouded in their honors, upon a well tanned coon skin shield.

I would now ask the gentleman from North Carolina in all seriousness, what were the principles of the Whig party in 1840? When were they published? In what Gazette? Where can a record of them be found? You call them "glorious principles:" will you tell us now what they are? I know that you promised "relief and reform;" but these are not principles: they can be no more at any time than the results of good principles. Still I press the enquiry, what were the principles by which you proposed to produce these happy results? You were lavish in your promises if successful, but refused to tell how, or in what manner these promises were to be fulfilled. You promised "relief and reform:" but no entreaty could induce you to tell the measures by which the good has to be accomplished. You had the audacity to assert, in the face of a nation of freemen, that the people must risk you with something akin to "generous confidence." You relied upon the times—upon the indebtedness of the country—upon the distress of the people—promised relief; and then left every man to form his own plan, in conformity with his own peculiar notions of propriety and prospect of success. In reviewing the means employed to bring you into power, a thinking man would conclude that Whig doctrines were based upon the belief, "that political virtue is the mere coquetry of political prostitution—that every patriot has his price—that Government can be carried on only by means of corruption—and that the country is given up as a prey to statesmen." The present calamities of the dominant party, over which the gentleman from North Carolina makes his moan, have arisen from the promises they made, and from the fact that they held no principle in common, agreeing in but one thing, their hatred to Van Buren. On him they united and directed the force of their batteries.—With gross ignorance or gross dishonesty, they charged the President as the cause of all the distress of the country. To turn the Democrats out of office, and put the Whigs in, was to be the certain cure of all the evils suffered by the nation. The battle was fought, the Whigs triumphed; and, amid the shouts of victory, the hollow truce formed by men whose political tenets were at war, was suddenly dissolved. Does not the gentleman recognize the picture? Can he not perceive the true cause of the shame, discord, and ruin that he laments? No line of policy could satisfy all portions of such a party. There were not offices enough to find places for a tenth part of the presidents and orators of Tippecanoe cluds, travelling agents, "Buck-eye blacksmiths," and "Rosin-the-bow" songsters, who thought they had high claims to consideration and favor. Amid the cries of office seekers, claiming their rewards, the people who had taken your promises as you asked them to do, something akin to "generous confidence" were looking out for promised relief. You made the public mind drunk with calamny, with songs, and with declamation—you raised expectations that no party on earth could satisfy—you taught the people, upon your success, to look for a political millennium. Inflamed with hatred and cupidity, despairing of success by the honest and ordinary mode of political warfare, regardless of consequences, you put a whirlwind in motion and must be ruined by its fury.

Here, sir, are some of the causes of your discomfiture and dismay. Among yourselves you have no just cause of quarrel: the country already understands the fraud that has been practised, and tears will not save you from a just retribution. Thousands of honest, plain dealing men, were wrought up to a feverish illusion, and like Ichabod Crain's horse, Gun powder, dreamed of towering corn cribs, pumpkins, and sweet-scented hay, but doomed to wake up in a dirty stall, with a dry trough and an empty rack. Shall I pursue the gentleman farther; and, through him, afford instruction to his party? He charges the President with thwarting all their projects to relieve the people, with delaying public business, and of hanging like a mill-stone around their necks.

'Tis said by Jauius, that "we owe it to the bounty of Providence that the completest depravity of the heart is strangely united with a confusion of the mind, that counteracts its most favorite principles, and makes the same man treacherous without art, and a hypocrite without deceiving." In these several charges made against John Tyler, this strange confusion of mind is apparent, and in the same hypocritical designs, without the ability to deceive. The President can pass no law, and yet he is charged with delaying the business of legislation. The majority of this House, the Whig party, alone are responsible for all the delay and confusions of its public business. They have a majority on every committee in both branches of Congress—the Democrats can neither originate nor bring forward any measure. If, by mere courtesy, a member is permitted to introduce even a private bill, it never reaches the order of deliberation. The whole business of this House is reported through its committees, or introduced alone by the consent of the majority. And before they are permitted to shuffle off the responsibility of bad legislation, they must show the bills they have passed, that have been vetoed by the President, or destroyed by the Democrats. The Whigs are very anxious they say, to afford relief to the people; they speak with truth, and very eloqaently of public distress; this they would remove, they say, according to their promises, but alas! alas! the President hangs like a mill-stone round their necks, and they are prevented from performing their "labor of love." What measures have they proposed that have been defeated? Was it the Bankrupt law, which has given birth to an army of silk-stocking paupers, increasing the distress of the poverty-stricken mechanic? If so, they should not complain, for the President gave it his sanction. Was it the Loan bill of the extra session, by which the way was opened to constitute a funded debt for the Government? If, so, they should not murmur, for the President gave his approval. Was it the bill giving away the proceeds of the public land, by which public credit has been impaired, and public faith violated? If so, they should not grumble, for it had the President's recommendation. What mighty plan of relief has been thwarted? Surely they do not dare to assert that a Bank was all they meant, when they were holding out to the people dreamy prospects of wealth, happiness and ease! If so, thousands of others besides "the faithful six" from Georgia, believed, without having evidence of things unseen, or more than the shadow of "things hoped for."

This Bank question, to say all for it that they claimed, was but "an open question," and never once entered into the calculation, held out to the public as a measure of relief. Yet this is the only Whig measure that has not been sanctioned by the President; while with unblushing impudence they now seek to throw the just odium of an outraged and insulted people upon John Tyler, and with hypocritical cant excuse themselves, by saying they had a "mill-stone round their necks." No, sir; these political gamblers shuffled and stocked the cards, but were not careful to hold with certainty any thing except the knave, and in playing their hand are trying to reneag, rather than have him caught. I had thought that the doctrines, spread out in the Whig manifesto, were condemned and abandoned; but the gentleman from North Carolina and the gentleman from Indiana made them their boast, and called loudly ubon any Whig who dissented from any thing that instrument contained, to rise up and show his head, that proper wrath might be visited upon his pate. They paused for a reply. As none dared deny, I am to conclude that they subscribe to its truth. The madness of party zeal was never more manifest than in this attempt to break down the state-guards of public liberty. They cease to quarrel about the conduct or measures of men, and rather than fail to charter a Bank, make war upon the Constitution itself. The Constitution, formed by the statesmen of '76, the boasted palladium of American liberty—that used to be held up for the envy of the world—the proud pattern for politicians—the theme of the eloquent—the meditation of the philosopher, and the consolation of every lover of equal rights; this Constitution is now to be trampled upon and destroyed. The insidious effort to blot from that instument one of the independent departments of the Government under the pretence of destroying the "one man power," and affecting to place that voice in opposition to the voice of the nation, is an insult offered to its understanding. What gave rise to this odious proposition? The President's veto of the bill for chartering a Bank. But for this no wish would ever been indulged. How came this bill to pass Congress? Will gentlemen remember that a change of one vote in the Senate would have defeated its passage! Will they remember, that two of those Senators gave their wishes of a majority of the people of the States they represented? Do they not know, that even before the vote was taken upon the passage of the bill, that a Senator from South Carolina, whose vote alone could have sealed its destiny, was well apprised that a very large majority of his constituents were hostile to its charter? Do they not know that a Senator from Georgia since the passage of the bill, has received an unequivocal declaration from his State Legislature, that they disapproved the measure?

Here then were two Senators differing in opinion with the people of their respective States upon this subject, either of whom could have defeated its passage. And yet the manifesto of the Federal Whigs attempt to ridicule "one man power," while the "one man knowingly misrepresented the people of his State." Shame upon such a device, to cry out "the voice of one man against the nation," while by "the voice of one man," they sought to fasten a Bank upon the country against its oft-repeated denunciations. Does the gentleman from North Carolina imagine that the people are so ignorant that that they cannot see through this flimsy pretext for destroying Constitution? For the sake of brotherly love, I would gladly give him better information, (since he claims once to have been a State-Rights man,) although his conduct proves him to be a miserable backslider. As the gentleman advanced in his speech his wrath kindled, until he so burned with rage, for fear a war might make capital for John Tyler, he would not be driven into a war at all. True, he was very indignant the other day with his brother Giddings, for prematurely agitating the Creole case, and for taking sides with Great Britain. For this he voted for his censure; but now before there has been any negotiation while the question is now pending, he brings again the Creole case into discussion; and though from a slave State, takes Giddings' side of the same question and boasts that he differs with Mr. Webster.

[Mr. Rayner asked permission to state that he was misunderstood by the gentleman; that he censured Mr. Giddings because he justified mutiny and murder; and that for fear of being misrepresented he had last night himself corrected the notes of the reporter."]

I was apprised that the gentleman had made some modifications in the report, since they are not published so offensively as they were delivered in the House nor do I regret it. But as he is now reported, I seek in vain to his justification. The whole force of his remarks were directed against John Tyler, the Creole case, and his British arguments in its favor, were only additional evidences of his determination not to be forced into a war with any power, while John Tyler remains President. The gentleman boasts of his confiding constituents; and when he meets them, he may tell them from me, if they approve his doctrines and sanction his conduct that I shall add an addition to

his intended praise and proclaim them not only "confiding," but thoughtless and credulous. If he will permit me to make an allusion to one of his lofty flights, in which he speaks of Belzebub and his imps, the representation of his political opponents, and the angels of light as picturing forth the Whigs, I would say that if Belzebub himself was made President by the voice of the people of this country, and our flag was tarnished, our honor insulted or our rights invaded, I would still press to the standard, loosing all the bitterness of party distinctions in the more expansive emotions of an American citizen. No matter who presides over this nation, every name that I cherish, all the bonds of natural love that I revere are found within its borders. Every sensation of my intellectual life, every ennobling thought, all adoration of the God of nature and every thing lovely, that makes this mortal spirit feel the joy and greatness of its future being, wakes up in my soul attachments for the country that shall cause me to forget the feuds and strifes and bitterness of party, whenever her rights are invaded.

The gentleman from North Carolina filled his speech with nothing but abuse upon the President's friends in this House and the Democrats, which last he denounced as his bitterest foes. Five minutes of a three hours' speech was as much as he devoted to any thing else. I beg pardon—I had forgotten the eulogy he passed upon the Honorable Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Clay,) whose timely advent into the Hall inspired the orator with sounding praise.—I would not if I could pluck a laruel from that statesman's brow; but may I ask the gentleman when he learned this lesson of admiration? How long since you discovered the extraordinary qualities, and shining political virtues of your hero?—Was it in 1833 and '34, when you were ready to buckle on your knapsack, and shoulder your musket, in order to rid the country of the tariff 1828? Was it then you learned to laud, to love, and admire the father of the American system? You say you were a nullifier; but surely a change has come over the spirit of your dream. You are now the eulogist of the man whose odious doctrines you thought sufficient to warrant resistance, if needful, by force. Mr. Clay is still the same Bank and Tariff man he was then, both which, I think, the gentleman opposed, How has this happened? Perhaps he has afforded us the true key to unlock the secret. He says, "because he was a State-Rights man he was beaten in his County." But—but—he did not choose to stay beat; and here lies the secret. I wonder it did not occur to him that Mr. Clay would have felt himself much more complimented by the praises, to say the least of it, of older men. Did he imagine his eulogy would elevate the Senator from Kentucky? Tell the truth, was it not the vanity of the little sparrow, when he hangs to the feathers of the eagle, that he may be borne aloft to a height his feeble wings could never reach? There was one part of this eulogy I fancied the Senator himself did not relish. After smoothing his way down from public life to the calm vale of retirement, he left him in Ashland to die, and afterwards wove an imperishable wreath around his memory. I thought of Falstaff, when Prince Hal was striving to string up his cowardly nerves to courage in battle, by representing the victorious honors he would wear if he should come from the battle field alive, and then if he should die, that roses would be thrown on his grave, and laurels be twined around his tomb. "Humph, humph," said Falstaff, "what good will that do me, I would prefer them while I am living." So I supposed that leaving Mr. Clay in retirement at Ashland, without bidding him "come up higher," and crowning him with a halo of glory after he was dead, was a little unexpected and mortifying.

The gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Lane) not only pursued the couse of debate adopted by the gentleman from North Carolina, by abusing John Tyler, but with him the entire Cabinet. I must say that this speech was well delivered, and from the scraps of poetry with which it was interlarded, we might well suppose he was recently from the temple of Apollo. I have never listened to a more studied virago of vituperation and abuse. To use an old expression, "he spoke like a book." He was up in the "pictures" all the while, and he will pardon me when I say his speech was "plus in high flown abuse, and minus in every thing else." He was most eloquent in his attack on the Secretary of State, (Mr. Webster.) He read out his votes against the war—his refusing supplies to our suffering soldiers—his kindling blue-lights along our coast to guide the enemy, &c., &c.; but last of all, his refusing to aid rebuilding the Capitol, when burned down by a British soldiery. This part of his speech was so eloquent that one of my colleagues (Mr. Cooper) whispered in my ear, "what a pity we had not had him deliver that speech in Georgia during the canvass of 1840, the people might have believed him, as he is a Whig, though they refused to believe us, when we referred to the same things," And so much was it like the Democratic speeches of 1840, that my friend from Tennessee (Mr. Watterson) concluded the gentleman had, by some accident, stumbled upon his old notes, from which he used to address the people of Tennessee in his district. The gentleman said he was only anxious to speak that the people of Indiana might learn the state of things here. I bethought me that this pretty speech, made for the people of Indiana would reach its place of destination before the gentleman would get there. I then supposed it might happen that some of his constituents, some old man, calm and thoughtful, that loved party, that was honest and scorned hypocrisy—might meet the gentleman upon his return, and say: "Well, I have read your speech delivered on the 27th day of March; the style is very creditable to you; and you certainly prove that Mr. Webster was one of the blue-light Federalists: that I have always feared to trust; but when were those votes given? Were they recorded against him upwards of twenty years ago? I heard the Democrats say so in 1840; they charged him with these same things; but our boys (the Whigs) nailed all such stuff as "locofoco lies to the counter," and published Mr. Webster's speech made in Richmond, Virginia, and proved that he was a first rate Jeffersonian Democrat. Now I want to know, when you found out his character. Did you know it when you used to make speeches to the hoosiers before the Presidential election? If you did you ought to have told us of it then—for the concealer you know is as bad as the thief—and if you did not know it, you *raly warn't* smart enough to go to Congress." I now ask the gentleman, what political sin has Mr. Webster committed since he came into office?—Does he complain of his statesman-like communication upon the Creole case in which he sacrifices his sectional interests and local prejudices for the honor of his country? If not, he does not even intimate another offence, except that Mr. Webster would not resign and abandon his post to dictatorial bidding.—Shame, shame upon such double-dealing and party duplicity. Does the gentleman and his party imagine that the people of this country will ever trust them again, when they are found assailing, without mercy, the very men who were placed at the head of their party—men puffed and recommended by them to the American people as worthy of all confidence? Will not the intelligent people of this country conclude that if the very best men of the Whig party—men selected by themselves, as the most talented and worthy among them, are so treacherous and false, so easily seduced, that none of the rest can be trusted? You intend to puff and recommend others; but will not the thoughtful and honest say to you, you yourselves being judges—you have been deceived, and cheated us; we will have no more of your boasted champions? I would notify gentlemen that all their ridiculous subterfuges, to escape public odium, will be unavailing.

The people are honest; they have no motive to be otherwise; you have duped them once, and it will be many a long year before you can fool them again. These remarks have been made to expose this unjust quarrel among the Whigs, and save, as far as practicable, the honor of the nation, though it be at the cost of that party.

The Democratic party has been abused for their apathy, and they have been exhorted by the Whigs to support the Administration. We have supported, and are still ready to support every measure, whether proposed by the majority of this House or by those termed the peculiar friends of the President, that we believe just, and calculated to promote the interest of the country. We are responsible for our votes; we are powerless, and can neither carry or arrest any measure; and because we have usually cast those votes in silence: we have been charged with looking in triumph at the divisions of the Whigs, while the country suffers. Sir, we have not refused to lend a helping hand; but the most we can do is to mingle our sympathies with those who mourn over wrecked and butchered hopes falsely begotten by the dominant party. 'Tis true we are calm and firm; and clustering around the Constitution, we are determined to support it through the storm, or be buried under its ruins. That we feel encouraged and triumphant, is but the evidence that the skies indicate that the storm has spent its force, and that we will survive. Think you that the heart of the man of God did not beat with hope when the dove returned to the ark, bearing the evidence that the waters were subsiding? Do not, then, scoff at the patriot, whose painful task has been to witness the fountains of the great deep broken up and all that endeared him to home and country threatened to be swallowed in one vast deluge of corruption and ruin; that now, while he watches the yielding wave and sees in the distance the proud Arrarat swelling above the flood, that his bosom beats with joyful, though mournful exultation, at the prospect of his country's safe deliverance. There is one thing in which we all seem to agree: that the present crisis is big with importance and pregnant with difficulties. From the manifest determination upon the part of this House to pass the Loan bill at this time, we are to understand that its passage will supply the Treasury and save the credit of the country. I will very briefly offer the committee the views I entertain upon this important measure. During the extra session of Congress, a loan was authorized for twelve millions of dollars, which the officers of this Government have not been enabled to have half taken.—The propositon now is to lengthen the time and increase the loan. In favor of extending the time to twenty years, gentlemen assert that the shortness of the time has been the cause of failure in it having been obtained. The time may possibly have had some influence upon the minds of capitalists to making this negotiation, but I trust I may be pardoned not to credit these naked assertions of the fact without any evidence whatever to support them, if they are not directly in contradiction of the testimony.—If the time had been the only difficulty, would not the Secretary of the Treasury have given us that information? Would it not have been his duty to have said to this House, that, in the efforts made to negotiate the loan, capitalists objected to the shortness of the period, and if that objection is removed, the money can instantly be obtained? If this had been the cause of failure, we should without doubt have been informed. But, instead of receiving that information, we are told by the Secretary in his communication read a few days since by the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, that in order to get the money, we must put the bonds in market for whatever they will bring.—The flourishes made in speeches here about this great nation, the fertility of its soil, its immense resources and extensive credit, holding these things up as a sure guarantee for borrowing money, do not tally well with the fact that we have an empty Treasury; and that for many months after straining every nerve, we have not been enabled to borrow twelve millions. It is doubtless true that we have an extensive and fruitful country, blessed with every variety of climate and product; but public credit is by no means based exclusively upon these! If it were, the bonds of no State in this Union would have suffered much depreciation. If the credit of their bonds depended upon the wealth within their limit, then would their bonds have ever remained at par. The argument is fallacious, and we must seek for other means to sustain public credit. So far as the credit of this Government was concerned, it was good (notwithstanding all the clamor raised against the Democracy,) when this administration came into power. How then has it been so soon impaired, and public faith violated? In the first place by repealing the Sub-Treasury and thereby unsettling the currency. No man who reflects upon this case, but must come to the conclusion, that the bonds of a Government put into market, which has a fluctuating or depreciated currency will feel its influence. The very act of repealing the Sub Treasury was a formal notice to the world, that we intended to change our standard of value—that we intended to adopt some scheme of finance that would augment the currency, and thereby diminish its value. It will not be denied that no capitalists would have asked any better currency than was secured to public creditors before the meeting of the extra session of Congress Indeed so far as their interests were concerned, it could not have been better, and any alteration was likely to prove directly or indirectly injurious. The next difficulty which proved a barrier to effect a loan upon reasonable terms, was the failure upon the part of Congress to enact any scheme of finance, leaving capitalists in a state of conjectural uncertainty, as to its ultimate result. It would have been next to impossible for them to have determined, considering the state of parties and the condition of the country, upon what terms they could take the loan. Any scheme of finance, whether good or bad, had one been adopted, would have enabled moneyed men to have made calculations accordingly. I will not pursue this argument farther to show that the credit of this or any other Government must depend greatly upon the regulation of its finances. This Congress should then, in my opinion, before it placed the credit of the Government again in market, have acted upon the report of the Finance Committee, and have settled that question. Another important consideration which has been neglected, and which ought to have been in advance of the Loan bill, is the Revenue act. A loan is but the sale by Government of a certain amount of annuities charged upon the income of the nation, and its value in the market must be, to a considerable extent, regulated by the annual receipts of the Treasury. Why then has this bill been urged upon the House, before considering the report of the Finance Committee? Why are we called upon once more to hawk the credit of the Government in market before we have provided the means to support it? Can we hope for better success? Every step taken, every act passed of a public character at the extra session of Congress, tended to impair the credit of the Government.

The available resources of the Treasury from the proceeds of the public lands were given away—the financial scheme unfixed, and left in a boubtful, perplexing, and exciting condition—the Revenue bill unsettled, and a furious war waged upon the President and his Cabinet by the very men who brought him into power. Having witnessed the disastrous consequences of such conduct and such legislation, it was the imperious duty of this Congress to have rectified without party disputations, the errors then committed. The revenue bill should have passed, some scheme of finance settled, the public lands reclaimed, affording the guaranty to capitalists of *prompt* and *certain payment* in *good funds*, before this loan bill should have been urged for passage. The whole country; yea, almost the whole world, is in a state of monetary commotion. At such a time moneyed men, who are usually cautious and timid, will keep their funds close and take care of them even at the expense of their interest. To have such men subscribers for a loan, at a period of such universal prostration of credit, private and public, you must afford them the advantageous prospect of an exorbitant speculation, or give them the sure and obvious guaranty of prompt and punctual *cash* payments. Sensible of these truths, in the entire absence of any legislation to warrant a faithful compliance with our engagements, the Secretary of the Treasury has recommended that the bonds be sold to the highest bidder. For this recommendation he has been abused, and the proposition condemned. I am likewise opposed to this mode of supplying the Treasury; and yet, if we force our credit into maket without first providing the ways and means for discharging our obligations, there can be no doubt that this recommendation is indispensable to any assurance that the funds will be procured. We are told that plighting the faith of this great nation is enough, and that capitalists will have confidence that means will be provided. So might the Representatives in the State Legislatures of the respective States have declared whose depreciated bonds cannot now find a market. These States are component parts of this nation; their citizens as honest, just and honorable, and yet they have failed to provide means for a prompt discharge of their obligations. Let the means be provided so that capitalists may judge of their sufficiency before you ask a loan. The tariff bill is the only source to which the majority of this House turn their eyes for the payment of the loan, and for defraying the current expenses of the Government.

This whole procedure is part and parcel of the high tariff policy. The clamor for *money, money, money*, upon the part of the Government, is the first step; next the Loan bill is put in advance of the Revenue bill, thereby prostrating public credit, in order to afford the more plausible pretext for a high tariff. I say *pretext*, for it surely does not follow, that a high tariff at this time would increase the revenue; for I verily believe, that if duties are raised higher than twenty per cent., it will have a contrary effect, and diminish rather than increase it. In a prosperous state of the country with a people free from debt, and revelling in luxury, an increase of duties might well argue an increase of revenue; but now, when almost every State in the Union is taxing its citizens, to the utmost point of endurance to sustain their own credit, and carry on their half completed works of internal improvement; when the whole enterprise of the country is paralized—the list of insolvents and bankrupts daily multiplying—an increase of duties will, in my opinion, diminish the revenue. In proportion to the protection it affords home manufactories, will the revenue be injured; and if the tariff be made sufficiently high to afford complete protection, then must the revenue from imports be utterly destroyed. If we were representing the interest of manufacturers and stock-jobbers only, and prepared to sacrifice every other interest for theirs, the policy we pursue would be the one most likely selected. I have confidence to believe, that sooner or later this Government will provide means for defraying its expenses, and discharging its debts. But by selling stocks or bonds, before this is done, while our credit is at its lowest point, we shall afford the stock-jobber the opportunity of an enormous speculation at public expense. Suppose you pass this bill, and stock be sold at a discount of twenty or thirty per cent., and before Congress adjourns we adopt an acceptable system of finance, provide ample means to ensure a prompt discharge of public obligations, is it not apparent that Government stock would instantly rise, and that, by our wretched, miserable legislation, we should afford to stock-jobbers an immense speculation, at the expense of the nation?

This bill provides for pledging a certain portion of the revenue to secure this loan. This is truly a comfortable suggestion. With an income already too short, by several millions, to meet the current expenses, you propose to resort to the expedient of providing for present necessities, by increasing with certainty future liabilities. In other words, we adopt the lovely system of paying our debts, by plunging deeper in. Your public debt, by this means, must be annually increased, in order to meet the increasing necessities of the Government.—Whatever amount your annual receipts fall short of the current expenses of the year, must be supplied by new loans—which, added to the increasing debt, interest and discounts, will soon burthen us with a debt that will baffle all expedients. Like a ball of snow, gathering as it rolls, it will soon attain an overwhelming magnitude; like the petrifying mass, it will stand in the way of all improvement, and spread the chilling miseries of poverty through the land. In order to remedy this evil in part, the President has recommended a suspension of the provisions of the bill distributing the proceeds of the public land. I hail this recommendation as an earnest, upon his part, that he will not permit preconceived opinions, when found to conflict with public interest and policy, to drive him onward to a sacrifice of both. I have heard that it was possible for those who are in the habit of telling marvellous stories, to repeat them so often, that although they knew them false when first related, that finding marvellous believers, they at length became believers themselves. The Whigs have made an illustration of this saying. They talked so loudly and often of restoring public credit and confidence, upon their coming into power, that they seem finally to have believed that all was actually accomplished, upon their success; yea, worse—to have concluded that their resources were too ample, that national credit was too high, and that like alcohol, above proof, needed diluting;—and with all possible speed, in the generosity of success, gave away the public domain.

Now when there has been time for reason once more to take the helm, the folly and madness of an excited hour should without hesitancy be corrected. Let the public domain be reclaimed; this one act will facilitate the loan, ensure its procurement upon better terms, and provide means for paying the interest, and reducing annually the principal, and thus save the country from the certainty of an increasing public debt. Anxious as I am that no vote of mine shall in any wise fetter the operations of the Government, I will not give this bill my support, but shall oppose it at every step—unless the tariff bill is first adjusted, and the public lands reclaimed. I will not permit myself forced to support a loan, while every question remains open and unsettled, which is calculated to affect materially the interest and credit of the nation. Neither sectional interests nor party jealousies, should prevent a union of hearts and hands, in an effort to strengthen that credit, and protect the honor and character of the country. Let not pride of opinion, directed and controlled by party organization, drive you onward in a policy which is deepening and widening the gulf that is threatening to swallow up national credit, and with it national prosperity. Husband all your resources—let nothing be given or thrown away, without just scrutiny—curtail every unnecessary expenditure in each branch and department of the Government—abolish every sinecure office—stop your ears to the thousand unjust applications made to legislate money out of the Treasury, to satisfy the cravings of individual cupidity. Let these things be done, and whether in peace or in war, you will find that we have a public spirited, generous people, in whose bosoms burn the fires of a pure devotion, who, in the midst of deepest distress, will throw their all, from the "widow's mite" to the miser's hoarded plenty, into the public Treasury, if needful, to rescue the nation from either ruin or dishonor. But while you retain hanging around the neck of your Treasury, swarms of pensioned plunderers—while you are giving away your treasure by millions, the saving a few thousand dollars, though you accompany that saving with the loud cry of retrenchment, you will neither kindle nor brighten a beam of confidence or hope in the dispirited hearts of your suffering countrymen. While we have it in our power to adopt other means for carrying on the Government, at a time like the present, to impose additional burthens on the laboring taxpaying people, is not only impolitic and unjust, but it is cruel. Now, when the doors of your most thrifty merchants are closed by misfortune—when commerce is paralysed—when the mechanic has quitted his work-bench, and saunters about the streets begging for employment—when the ploughman has ceased to whistle his merry notes, in anticipation of a fruitful harvest—when the officer of the law stands watching the hut of poverty and disease, to snatch the humble pallet from beneath the head of the dying, in order to satisfy the demand of some unrelenting creditor—when the clouds of wretchedness and ruin hang in thick folds over the path of labor and industry—when the cries of misery and woe are heard in city and forest, in the mountains and on the coast;—shall we, by passing this bill in advance of every other, create the necessity for imposing upon them additional taxes! I call upon the advocates of an economical administration of the Government, to arrest this bill, until means are prepared to meet its exactions. I call upon the anti-tariff members of Congress to aid in the arrest of this incipient movement to fasten upon the country the protective system. I will call especially upon those of my colleagues who served at the extra session, not to permit party fetters to bind them to a policy so unjust to the whole country, and so much at war with the interest of our immediate constituents. Pause and remember, that though you may oppose the tariff by pen, vote, and speech, it will afford you no apology, while you aid in forcing upon the country this boasted pretext for its speedy enactment. Expiate, while you may, the faults and blunders of an exciting period which will always bear the stigmatizing mark of party faction and political servitude.

Let us act together, by all means; repeal the Distribution bill, and provide the necessary means to meet the dues of the Government. Let us endeavor to dispel the cloud, the threatening cloud that hangs over our head; to scatter the gloom which sheds terror into the heart of the administration, and, by united action, struggle to prevent the shame with which the violation of our national engagements must forever stain the birth-right of freedom.

TARIFF—PROTECTING HOME INDUSTRY, &c.

We find the following in the Saratoga (N. Y.) Sentinel, the editor of which says it is from the pen of one of the ablest writers in the Union.

Home Industry! a Captivating Name!—Who is not in favor of protecting "home industry?" Not one. It is our highest boast that we are in favor of protecting "home industry." In what does "home industry" really consist? Look abroad over our thousand hills and boundless plains. See the emigrant cutting down the trees, building his log cabin, and turning up the prairie, where golden harvests have slept ever since the flood. There is "home industry." Look at the farmer, improving his worn-out fields, feeding his cattle, and taking his crops to market. There is "home industry." Look at his wife and daughters cooking his food, making his clothes, doing every thing to save what he has earned, and giving comfort to his habitation. Here is "home industry."

This class exceeds all others in society, both in numbers and importance. It is they who give value to a country. Without them, our wide spread and fertile lands would be as valueless as the deserts of Arabia. Not a house would be built, did they not feed the builders. Not a city or village would spring into existence, or continue to exist, did they not draw substance and wealth from the farmers around them. Not a ship floats whose freight is not, in the first instance, the product of his toil, or of the labor of those whom he feeds. The lawyer, the doctor, the divine, the mechanic, the seaman, the soldier, the public officer, the merchant, the banker, the broker, the poet, the painter, the idler, and the knave, are all fed from his hand, clothed by his toil. The wealth of the Girards and the Astors is the accumulation of his industry; it is he who fills the treasuries of states and nations, builds navies, and supports armies. Without him, society cannot exist, and the world would be surrendered to a few wandering savages.

His is the "home industry" which, above all others, merits "protection." But what "protection," does it obtain or ask; or what is it possible for Government to give? Does the emigrant expect or ask the Government to cut down the tree for him or build his cabin, and plough up the prairie? Does the farmer ask or expect the Government to build his fences, cultivate his fields, or cover them with manure? Does he go to his Government and say, "*My land is poor; I can scarcely get a living; I beg you for protection—I beg you to impose a tax on the produce of my neighbor's more productive lands that my crops may sell higher, and I may get rich?*" If he were to approach Congress or the State Legislature with such a petition, he would be laughed to scorn. He would be told that *he had himself chosen his occupation, and selected his home;* that he must encounter the hazards of the one, and the inconveniences of the other; that *it would be as unjust to tax his neighbor's crops, to enable him to sell his goods at a higher price, as it would be to take his neighbor's property without consideration, and give it to him.*

"Home industry"—In the tariff vocabularly, it is a phrase of a very limited meaning. With slight exceptions, it does not include the great, fundamental, and all prevailing agricultural interest in the country. This is not meant when we hear this cant phrase. Perhaps some hatter in a city does not make so much upon the hats manufactured by him as he wishes, and petitions Congress to *make the farmer pay higher prices for hats for himself and family.* Perhaps some tailor does not profit as much as he desires upon articles of clothing made by him, and petitions Congress to make farmers and all other classes pay higher prices for ready-made clothing. Perhaps some [illegible] does not make a satisfactory income, and petitions Congress to make farmers pay higher prices for his forges, and forthwith he petitions Congress to make farmers pay higher prices for his axes and crowbars, his shovels and hoes, his axes and crowbars, his saws, his chains, his sickles and his scythes, his chains and hinges, his knives and forks, his pots and kettles, and every item of iron or steel used by his business. Perhaps the owners of a large manufacturing establishment do not make satisfactory profits on their business; and forthwith they petition Congress to make the farmer pay higher prices for his coat and waiscoat, for his pantaloons, for his bed clothes and table cloths, for the clothing of his wife and childern, for every yard of cotton, woollen, linen, hempen, or silk-goods purchased for their comfort, or used in his family. Perhaps the glass-maker wishes to increase his profits; and forthwith he petitions Congress to make *every* body pay a higher price for glass. So of every other class of manufacturers and mechanics who meet in our markets competition from aboard. To increase the profits of the salt-maker, every farmer must pay a higher price for the salt he puts upon his meat or gives to his cattle. To increase the profits of a few sugar-planters in a single State, the whole Union is made to pay a higher price for sugar.

And this is called "*protecting home industry!*" The industry of *thousands* is taxed to swell the income of *one*; but the thousands are forgotten, and the one only remembered! Because the one, in being enabled by law to appropriate to himself in part the fruits of the industry of thousands, *gets rich*, a protective tariff, incidental and direct, is hailed as a happy measure, all-important to the country.

There are few men in society who advocate an equal distribution of property through the instrumentality of law, and these are stigmatized as agrarians and levellers. But is not a protective tariff, so called, founded on the same principle? When the law steps in and compels me to pay more for a hat than I should otherwise be obliged to pay, does it not take a part of my property and give it to the hatter? If the law compels the farmer to give five bushels of wheat for goods which he could otherwise purchase for four, does it not take from him a part of his property, and give it to the manufacturer? And if Government may rightfully take one man's property and give it to another, may they not, by the same right, make an equal distribution? The principle is the same; the difference lies only in the extent to which it is carried.

Reflection and an examination into facts will satisfy the reader that the word "protection" is misapplied when used in this sense. *Taxation* of "home industry" would be a more appropriate phrase; for the industry of all is taxed to build up the fortunes of the few.

Ominous!—The Columbia "South Carolinian" calls the attention of its readers to Mr. Calhoun's able speech on Mr. Clay's Resolutions, in relation to the Protective Policy, the Compromise, &c.—and then throws forth the following ominous remarks of its own:

"The false and treacherous policy by which their rights and interests are assailed, is strikingly developed in Mr. Clay's pretended adherence to the Compromise, at the very moment that he is preparing to violate almost every provision of it, and render those designed for the benefit of the South, utterly valueless. So far the advantages of it have been wholly on the side of the Tariffites; and now, just when they are about to accrue to us, they set the obligations of it on their part, utterly at nought, and prepare to renew upon us the vile system of legislative robbery now about to terminate. And have they the blind hardihood to suppose that the South will tamely submit to this?—that after complying with all *our* obligations, and submitting to all the burthens of the Compromise, we will permit them to violate *theirs*, deprive us of all its benefits, and force upon us new burthens, as unconstitutional, oppressive and tyrannical as those about to terminate? Can outrage go farther than this, and is it not an insult to the Southern people, to presume thus upon their submission to it? *Come what may, South Carolina will resist it, at all hazards: Pass the unconstitutional law they may, but it will be no law in South Carolina, and soon declared so.* The resistance generally, too, will be a very different matter to what it was in '32."

Are the Madcaps at Washington prepared to raise up another storm in the South? Will they violate the Compromise—and raise the Tariff, before they give back the Public Lands to supply the wants of an impoverished Treasury? Will they go on to multiply futher and grievous and sensitive questions upon the States—as, for example, the proposed feature in the apportionment bill, which assumes the new power of forcing the State Legislatures to district their States, for the purpose of electing members of the House of Representatives. We shall republish some of the speeches in the House, for the purpose of showing, that the power reserved in the Constitution to Congress, of regulating the time and manner of electing Representatives, was intended to be used only in the case, where the States neglected or refused to discharge *their* duties, or were prevented by any cause, from passing a law to regulate the manner for themselves. Yet these madcaps are hurrying on to create new heart-burnings on the part of certain States—and producing new contentions between them and the United States. If Congress can, in ordinary cases, direct the States to district their territory, they may take another step, and undertake to lay off the districts themselves. If they may regulate the manner in one way, why should they hesitate to regulate it in another way?

The ayes and noes upon the *District Clause* of the bill, show the character of the parties by whom the clause was supported or opposed. The clause was carried by two majority only. Of the 101 ayes, 98 were Federal Whigs—2 Republicans only, and Mr. Cushing, whom the Correspondent of the New York American calls *a Tyler man.* Of the 90 nays, 82 were Republicans, 14 Whigs, and Messrs. Wise, Proffit and Irwin.

Thus it is, as it always is, the Federalists, with rare exceptions, going for a strong Federal Government, at the expense of the States, whilst the Democrats, with very rare exceptions, are in favor of a strict construction of the Constitution, and, as Mr. Houston of Alabama says, they are for "restraining the action of Congress within narrow and prudent limits, and confining its legislation to but few objects."

But the obnoxious innovation is not yet fastened upon the States. The Senate has not yet passed upon it, and the thunderbolt of the President may yet dash it in pieces.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

THE BABES IN THE WOODS.

The newspapers of Halifax, N. S., tells a sad tale, to which one can hardly listen with a tear. Two children went astray in the woods, on Monday, the 11th of April, about four miles from Halifax.—Some hundreds of people, comprising some military and Indians, went in search of them for several successive days. On Friday, a snow storm occurred, and added painfully to the difficulties and depression on the subject. On Sunday, the remains of the children were found about seven miles from the home of their parents.

The eldest of the sufferers was a little girl, between seven and eight years old—the other a little girl, about two years younger. They were found locked in each other's arms—the youngest with its face on the cheek of the elder. The elder girl, it is said, had taken off her apron and rolled it about the more delicate and helpless babe. She had the looks of care and sorrow in death, as if, which is not uncommon in such cases, premature responsibility was felt, and that to secure and shield the little innocent by her side was felt a duty. The younger seemed as if it met death in sleep. Their tender feet were injured by travelling in vain endeavors to reach home.

What pangs must have introduced despair to the childrens' minds, mid their loneliness and hunger, day after day, and night after night, in the wilderness; and yet there was a melancholy sublimity connected with their death—the ripening of spirit under keen distress, and the mutual sympathy and love which is too often wanted at the death-bed of the unfortunate adult. The parents of the children have been subjects of deep commiseration. Distressing as the calamity is, almost beyond precedent, it is a consolation to the afflicted parents that their fate has been ascertained and their bodies found; and the sorrowing mother expressed a melancholy satisfaction that she had them once more with her before they were laid in the grave.

These sisters were placed in one coffin, constructed in such shape as to admit of their laying together in the position in which they were found—their faces touching; the left arm of the eldest reaching over little Mary, as if to protect her from the pitiless storm. A suitable monument is to be erected over their grave, to mark the spot in after years where the little innocents are laid.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette.

WASHINGTON, May 8.

An Affray.—As Mr. Stanly and Mr. Wise were coming from the race course Saturday evening, it unluckily so happened that they rode out of the yard, in which their horses had been tied, nearly abreast of each other, and, proceeded in that way some distance on the road, Wise, as I understand, keeping his eye fixed fiercely upon Stanly, and the latter, occasionally, turning his upon him. As they were approaching a large mud hole that extended across the road, Stanly's horse, which was a headstrong, awkward, clumsy animal, shyed off and ran against Wise's with such force as to throw the right leg of one, and the left leg of the other rider out of their stirrups, Stanly's horse at the same time passing ahead. Mr. S. endeavored to hold up and was in the act of turning to apologise to Mr. W., and state that it was an accident, when Wise spurred forward and with a loaded rattan, struck Mr. S. over the head. The force of the blow was so great that the ball of the rattan broke through the crown of his hat just above the temple and the rim was also broken. For an instant Mr. S. was completely stunned, and lost his sight, but still held his horse. As soon as he recovered his senses, he told Wise that he had done the dastardly act to strike an unarmed man—one who had not even a switch in his hand—from behind; that the shying of his horse was a circumstance he could not prevent, and he was turning to apologise to him for it, when he received his cowardly blow.

Mr. Wise said he had called him a coward in the House, and he had now given him a blow, and he might take both.

A Mr. Sparks of Mississippi, who had observed Mr. Wise looking at Mr. Stanly in the way mentioned, and had rode up and endeavored to engage Mr. W. in conversation, with the view of drawing him off, now fearing a serious recontre, remarked to both that he hoped they would not carry the affair any further there. Mr. S. said no, he should not, and rode on. Here it ended for the present at least. Whether any thing more will grow out of it, I am unable to say; it is evident, however, that Mr. W. wishes to provoke a challenge, that he may dictate his conditions. The blow given by him, was given with an instrument, and a force, that indicated a determination to kill or seriously injure: and the first would have been the result had the ball struck two and a half or three inches lower, and it might have been the case but for the hat arresting in some degree the force of the blow.

Asheville, Buncombe Co., N. C., May 6, 1842.

DEAR SIR: I arrived in this village on the 5th inst., and on being informed by my landlord that there would be a Democratic speaking on the 6th, I remained for the purpose of hearing some Buncombe oratory. This morning myself, in company with several distinguished individuals, set out for Chunn's Cove, the place appointed for speaking, and which is a few miles distant from this place. On arriving there, we found a very large number of our Democratic citizens collected, and waiting for the speaker, who, by the by, I had the pleasure of riding with from the village to the speaking ground.

Immediately after our arrival, Mr. *Philip Smith* (who was the priucipal orator) arose and delivered a most eloquent and appropriate address. Col. Smith is rather an elderly gentleman, and has, until Mr. Henry's visit to this place, been a thoroughgoing Whig. The Colonel, though enfeebled by age somewhat, will be a very useful man in the cause of Democracy in Western Carolina. After he had concluded his address, Mr. *Benjamin Coleman*, who is a very influential man in this and the contiguous Counties, mounted the platform, and I must acknowledge that I have never heard a better or more eloquent speech in my life. Mr. Coleman is a fine looking man, just in the prime of life—strong and active. He is the most dignified and graceful man that I have seen in this part of the State—he too, has always been a staunch Whig until Mr. Henry's address in this place. I have not for a long time seen so much political excitement, as Mr. Henry has created throughout Western Carolina, particularly in the extreme Western Counties. The whole Cove in which they spoke, with the exception of a few families, are for Mr Henry. After Mr. Coleman had finished, Mr. *Felix Patton* arose and proposed to Mr. *Clingman*, who is the great Whig belwether in these Counties, that he (Patton) and Mr. *Andrew Roberts* would meet him (Clingman) and Gen. *Edney*, who is also a very conspicous Whig, in a political discussion in the Cove on to-morrow. But Mr. Clingman got up, and, looking very much like a boy who had let a bird go, *refused to meet them!* All these men, I have been informed, have, until Mr. Henry visited this place, been strong advocates of Whig principles; and at the last Governor's election caused this part of the State to support Morehead as strong as it did. If Mr. Henry has succeeded in converting such men as these—men who have heretofere been so zealous in the Whig cause—what may we not expect from the whole people?

The ball has been put in motion in this part of the State, and I think these men will keep it rolling. A few more such men as these, and Western Carolina will be ours.—*Raleigh Standard.*

JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1842.

Democratic Republican Nominations:

FOR GOVERNOR,

Louis D. Henry, of Fayetteville.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

For the Senate—JOHN WALKER.

Commons—JOHN KIRK,
DR. JOS. W. ROSS,
CALEB ERWIN.

For Sheriff—THOMAS N. ALEXANDER.

Election the 1st Thursday (4th day) of August next.

PARAPHRASED FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

☞ The candidates now before the people for Governor are, LOUIS D. HENRY, a Democratic Republican, and JOHN M. MOREHEAD, a Federal Whig.

A *Democratic Republican* means one who goes for equal rights, the liberty of the People, and the Rights and Union of the States.

A Federal Whig means one who is *on the outside*, for the people, and *on the inside*, for himself. Or, who is for the People *before* the election, and for himself afterwards.

Which will the People choose?

THE SALISBURY CONVENTION.

As we anticipated, there was an immense crowd in attendance upon the adjourned meeting of the Democratic Convention at Salisbury on the 20th instant. We did not ascertain the precise number of Counties represented, or the number of Delegates that were in attendance; but it was unquestionably, among the largest assemblies of the kind ever seen in our State. The crowd on Friday we heard variously estimated at from three to four thousand. We can now only give an outline of the organization and proceedings, hoping we shall be able to give the proceedings entire in our next.

None of the officers of the Convention at Raleigh being present, the body was organized on motion of the Hon. Charles Fisher of Salisbury, by the appointment of the Hon. HENRY W. CONNER of Lincoln, President;—Dr. STEPHEN FOX of Mecklenburg, Col. WALTER F. LEAK of Richmond, Col. GEORGE BOWER of Ashe, and GABRIEL HOLMES, Esqr., of Wilmington, Vice Presidents, and CHAS. F. FISHER of Rowan and DUNCAN K. MCRAE of Fayetteville, Secretaries. A Committee, consisting of Hon. C. Fisher, Dr. W. R. Holt of Davidson, Col. Leak, Clement Marshall, Esqr., of Anson, and Hoke of Lincoln, was appointed to prepare business for the Convention, and report the next day. The Convention was then ably addressed by the Hon. Robert Strange and Col. M. Hoke, when a recess was taken till 2 o'clock. In the afternoon, and at night, the people listened with intense interest, to addresses by the Hon. Bedford Brown, Burton Craige, Reid and McRae of Fayetteville, and Col. Wheeler. On Saturday, letters were read from invited guests—Mr. McDuffie, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Wright, Mr. Woodbury, Ex-Gov. Polk of Tennessee, and others, all which were ordered to be published with the proceedings of the Convention. The Committee of five then reported an Address to the people of the State, and a set of strong, bold Resolutions. The latter were read and unanimously adopted; and they with the address were referred to a Committee of publication, with instructions to have them published and arrangements made to furnish to the several Counties of the State as many copies as may be called for. The Convention was then again addressed by Messrs. Leak, Biggs of Martin County, McCollum of Montgomery, and Dr. CROOK of Greenville, S. C.

Long will this Convention at Salisbury be remembered by the Democracy of our State as a most refreshing season to our prospects. The breathless attention of the immense assemblage; the eagerness evinced to hear the truth, and the order, harmony, and enthusiasm apparent in all the proceedings, were cheering in the highest degree. And we were proud to see a large number of those who in 1840, to our knowledge, fought under the pie-bald banner of Whiggery, arrayed on the side of Democracy, and taking an active part and deep interest in all the proceedings of the Convention. We think now there is no longer room to doubt of the complete political regeneration of North Carolina in August;—we see signs at every step that cannot be mistaken.

No expression of opinion was made by the Convention on the subject of the Presidency; though we were gratified to find that numerous and respectable body, coming together from all parts of the State, almost unanimous in favor of Mr. CALHOUN, the great champion of the Constitution and Equal Rights. It was thought premature to make a nomination for the Presidency at this time. One thing is certain, however, (as shown by the feeling in this Convention) that Mr. CALHOUN is the almost unanimous choice of the Democracy of our State for President. About this there can be no mistake. We shall have more to say on this subject shortly.

The United States Loan.—The New York Journal of Commerce of May 13, says: "It is understood that the United States Loan has been taken, or that the negotiation is in such a train as leaves no doubt on the subject."

The Hon. *John M. Niles* has been elected United States Senator by the Legislature of Connecticut, in place of Mr Smith, whose time expires on the 4th of March next. Mr. N. was formerly in the Senate, and is an unwavering Democrat.

Gov. Morehead out for the Tariff.—One of the speakers at the Salisbury Convention, who had listened to some of the speeches recently made by Gov. *Morehead* in the eastern part of the State, stated that he came out openly for a protective Tariff—thus following the lead of Clay. But the reader may say—Gov. Morehead is a Southern man; why is he in favor of wringing millions from the hard earnings of his neighbors and fellow-citizens to enrich northern monopolists?—Such policy on his part would be madness. A peep at a few facts, however, will show that the Governor has method in his madness. He is the owner of one or two manufacturing establishments, and of the millions wrung from the Southern people by the Tariff to enrich the manufacturers, not a little of it goes into the pocket of this Whig Governor. This explains his disinterested advocacy of a protective tariff. And of all those in this State engaged in manufacturing, there is not one in fifty but, like Gov. *Morehead*, go as for a protective tariff—for taxes on the mass of the community for *their* benefit.

☞ The *Apportionment Bill* has been reported from the Judiciary Committee in the Senate, with some very important amendments. The ratio is fixed at 50,000, and a fraction of 25,000 is to entitle a State to an additional member. But the most important amendment is, the Senate Committee propose to strike out of the Bill the clause which forces the District system on the States. We have strong hopes that this odious feature will be stricken out of the Bill before its final passage into a law. A Washington paper says, it is understood that this clause could not now pass the House, as several members who voted for it, have since changed their minds; and of the forty members absent, nearly every one are opposed to this attempt to gag the States.

Protection against Bugs and Cabbage-Lice.—Gardeners frequently have their beds of cabbage plants, cucumber vines, &c., destroyed by the ravages of the bug, and their cabbage in heading by the cabbage-lice. We have effectually and speedily eradicated these pests from our Garden for two seasons, (the past and present,) by the following simple remedy: In the morning while the dew is yet on, sprinkle scotch snuff over the plants and vines and into the head of the cabbage;—the bugs will immediately scamper off, and the snuff will completely destroy the lice. Try it, Gardeners.

Mr. Colquitt's Speech.—The reader will find in to-day's paper a rich treat in the speech of the Hon. WALTER T. COLQUITT of Georgia. All we ask the reader is, to commence its perusal;—he cannot then fail to go through the whole of it, long as it is.

Gov. Morehead in the field.—The good citizens of Beaufort were addressed by Gov. Morehead, at the Courthouse in this place on Wednesday night last. He dwelt on small things throughout his whole speech, endeavoring to clear up the charges that have been brought against him in his official capacity. He adverted to the controversy between the Governor of Mississippi and himself, in the case of an alleged fugitive from justice, to show that he had acted in good faith as a Governor of an independent State, and told the people that the correspondence was too lengthy for publication, &c. &c. He touched upon the banks, and laid the fault of their recent conduct to the Democrats. This is an old charge, and we had thought was too contemptible to be brought to view at this late day, when it is well known by his Excellency and the whole country, that the Democratic party have for some years been strenuously contending for a reform in the Banking system, and that *his* party has never raised the first voice against the rottenness of these institutions. He held forth nearly three hours, at first the Courthouse was quite crowded, but by the time he had spoken about an hour, the folks began to leave, and when we left about two-thirds had dispersed. He has produced no effect whatever in this section. His speech is scarce mentioned by any one.—*Washington (N. C.) Republican.*

Hon. Henry A. Wise was, on Thursday, arrested by the Marshal of the District, upon a warrant issued by Hon. Judge Thruston of the Circuit Court upon the information of a citizen, who made oath that he apprehended a duel would take place between the said Wise and the Hon. Edward Stanly. The case came before Justice Morsell on yesterday, and was, by him, sent before the Judge of the Criminal Court, who will hear the same this day at 10 o'clock. Mr. Wise in the meantime is at liberty on his parol of honor to keep the peace. It is understood that some important questions are involved in this trial, Mr. Wise denying the legality of arrest, which caused the matter to be referred to the Hon. Judge for his decission.

On Saturday, after a long argument, Mr. Wise was bound in $3,000 to keep the peace for one year towards all the citizens of the U. S. within the District of Columbia, and not at any time within that period to leave the District with the intention or purpose of fighting a duel with Mr. Stanly. Seven members of Congress signed the bond with Mr. Wise, viz: Messrs. Hunter, Carey, Goode, Gilmer, and Coles of Va., Hubbard of Ala., and Thompson of Miss. Mr. Wise then, at near 9 o'clock at night, left the Court room.

We learn verbally that Mr. W. was still in the city on Monday morning, and that the universal impression was that the duel would take place.

Mr. Stanly was still absent.—*Fay. Observer.*

FROM TEXAS.

Accounts have been received at New Orleans as late as the 3d instant. Letters from the other side of the Rio Grand state that Gen. Arista was still at Monterey, but making no hostile preparations. General Canales was ordered by Santa Anna to march with 750 men to Corpus Christi, and destroy the ranch of Aubrey and Kinney, in compliance with request of a large number of merchants of Matamoras. There were 300 men at the ranch. The families were leaving the place. Col. Owen was at Texana, on the march for Corpus Christi, with 250 men; and 200 more were on their way from Victoria. The Western people were concentrating rapidly at Corpus Christi.

There are said to be two or three thousand Mexican soldiers at Matamoras, but no talk of their invading Texas.

At the celebration of the anniversary of the battle of San Jacinto, (21st April,) at Galveston, General Houston reviewed the troops in person. He promised them war as soon as the country was prepared for it; that their patience should be taxed but a few months longer; and that they should then have authority to chastise the enemy in their own territory. The address was received with cheers.

The President has issued a proclamation, warning the citizens of the United States against making contributions to, or receiving commissions from, any person or persons not authorized by him.

Nat. Intelligencer.

FROM RHODE ISLAND.

The Plot thickens.—The hour for a struggle is rapidly approaching. The Aristocrats are calling down vengeance upon themselves, and but await the doom usually awarded to lordly tyrants.

We learn from Providence that Mr. Benjamin Arnold, one of the Assemblymen under the People's Constitution, was arrested on Monday on a charge of high treason, and committed to prison in default of $3,000 bail, which he refused to give.

There was a rumor that Mr. Sayles, the Speaker of the House of Assembly under the People's Constitution, had been arrested at Woonsoket, but rescued by his friends in that village.

A foolish story has been going the rounds, stating that Mr. Dorr, the Governor of Rhode Island under the Constitution, had said in the course of a conversation with his father on the state of affairs in that State: "I should not hesitate to march over your dead body, provided I could carry my point in no other way."

"This," says the Providence Express, the organ of the Constitutional party, "we are authorized to say, is absolutely and entirely false. The son has never given the father an unkind word, in reply or otherwise, during this whole controversy."

DAILY EXPRESS OFFICE,

PROVIDENCE, May 12, 1842.
6 o'clock, p. m.

TREMENDOUS MEETING.

A mass meeting is now being held in the courthouse parade, numbering from four to six thousand persons.

It is one of the largest meetings ever held in this city, and has come together at a few hours' notice, to hear a report from Washington.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously:

Resolved, That we submit to no compromise that has not for its basis an acknowledgement that the ultimate source of all political and sovereign power does not rest in the whole adult male citizens of the State; and that no action of the legislative authority is, of right can, be necessary to say when or how that ultimate sovereign power may be exercised.

Resolved, That we will maintain these principles, as those purchased with the blood and counsel of our fathers of '76, to the last.

Resolved, That we believe the intent for which the Algerine law was enacted, was to provoke an outbreak; and that all action of the tyrants under it has been to seek to spill the blood of the people; that we regard said law as a tyrannical act of an expiring despotism, designed to goad and sacrafice the people; and, in fine, that it is an open and avowed declaration of war.

Resolved, That, should another attempt be made to arrest an individual under that law, we hereby pledge ourselves in the most solemn manner to shield such person from arrest; and, if arrested or kidnapped, to rescue him from the demon who may pretend to hold him in custody, and to immediately visit such retributive justice on the offenders as the enormity of their crimes may demand.

Resolved, That we will support, protect, and defend Governor Thomas W. Dorr to the last; that we will neither surrender him to the malice of his opponents, nor will we ever forget the firmness and wisdom, as well as moderation, which has marked his bearing to us, and to his opponents, during all this excited war for liberty.

John C. Colt.—On Thursday last, in the New York court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge Kent delivered a long opinion on the motion for a new trial in the case of *John C. Colt*, which had been submitted and argued before him during the preceding week.

The grounds for this motion were, first, that the jurors had been illegally summoned; second, that a member of the jury had expressed opinions before the trial; and, third, that after the jurors had retired to deliberate on their verdict, some of them raised the window of the room in which they were sitting, and conversed with persons who were in the Park. As respects the last specification, an affidavit was submitted, signed by the twelve jurors, denying positively that any such circumstance had occurred.

Judge Kent denied the motion for a new trial, and it is now to be taken up to the Supreme Court of the State. In refusing the motion, his honor remarked:

"The verdict of a jury is, and ought to be, a solemn and almost a sacred event; and never, if the court might judge from outward manifestations, did a jury hear, consider, and render their verdict with greater decorum, deliberation, and propriety.

"This court cannot, under the affidavits produced, disturb the verdict; and they deny the motion, under the firm conviction that granting it would be setting a precedent that would impair, if it did not almost vitally weaken, the administration of justice in criminal cases of magnitude and importance."

National Intelligencer.

ORANGE.

We receive cheering accounts of our prospects in Orange County. A friend writes to us under date of the 16th instant and says, "we will most certainly beat the Federalists, if we do our duty in old Orange." He also says, in reference to Mr. Henry's being there next week, "if he gets to our Court, I have no doubt of his beating Morehead in Orange. I think he will do so any how, but that would render it more certain. There are a good many who have voted with the whigs who are determined not to vote at all, and I hope if he comes, it will have the effect of deciding them to vote for Henry. The Democrats are in as high spirits as I ever knew them."—*Raleigh Standard.*

TEXAS.—As far as we have heard, the sentiments delivered by Cen. HAMILTON, at a late meeting in Georgia, are generally approved in this community. It is not thought that the Texans are in a condition to conquer Mexico—it is not thought desirable that they should do so—and, finally, it is by no means thought to be the business of the United States to help them in doing it. When charity is asked to enable one country to conquer another, it is very apt to be considered carrying benevolence to extremes. Besides, the Texans deserve to be a little punished for getting up that humbug of the "1,300 Mexicans in three divisions."—*Charleston Mercury.*

Pass it Round.—When Martin Van Buren's administration closed, March 3, 1841, the actual National debt was *five millions six hundred and seven thousand three hundred and sixty-one dollars;* and there were means provided for its redemption. It soon cannot be less than THIRTY MILLIONS.—So much for reform. Mr. Webster is carrying out his doctrine that "a National Debt is a National blessing." When federalism rises the country sinks.—*Boston Post.*

Boston again a Winner.—The four mile race over the Union course on Friday last for 1,000, was won by Boston in three heats, beating Mariner, the half brother of Fashion. The first heat was won by Mariner in 8m 13s. Second heat was won by Boston, in 7m. 49s.; and third by Boston, in 7m. 59s.

Washington Index.

Daniel Webster and a Presbyterian minister have gone to New England together. What is agoing to grow out of this union of church and state we do not know, but we guess that something terrible will be the consequence when the cat is let out of the bag.—*Washington Index.*

Result of Extravagance.—At a sale of the splendid furniture of a bankrupt, who paid as much as fifty per cent. on his debts, the auctioneer, in selling a suit of window curtains, said: "Ladies and gentlemen, if the fringe on these curtains did not cost *forty dollars a yard*, it is no sale." Is it surprising that, with such extravagance, we have so many bankrupts?

PUBLIC DEBT.

Mr. Wright, in his speech upon Mr. Clay's resolutions, conclusively proved, from documents emanating from the Whigs since they came into power, that the public debt at the close of Mr. Van Buren's administration did not exceed $5,607,361 5

From documents emenating from the same sources, he showed that at the end of ten months after the Whigs came into power, it had increased to 12,959,504 57

Increase, - - - - - - 7,352,153 03

The average annual expenses of Mr. Van Buren's administration over its means, were $1,651,840 38

The expenses of whigism during the first ten months of its reign, were at a rate, per year, over its income, of 7,708,588 46

Increase, - - - - - - $6,056,748 08

For the details of this exposion, we refer to that unanswerable document, the speech itself.—*Globe.*—

From the Savannah Republican, May 7.

LATER AND IMPORTANT FROM FLORIDA.

Halleck Tustennuggee with his whole band is in.

Correspondence of the Savannah Republican.

PILATKA, May 4.

GENTLEMEN: I have to inform you that the glorious news has just been received through Major Belnap, that *Halleck Tustenuggee*, and party, have surrendered to Colonel Worth, at Fort McLure, *in all eighty, including twenty-six warriors.* Several Creeks and *Sam Jones'* people are among them.

Yours, &c.

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN.

The officers of the 68th Regiment of North Carolina Militia having met in the Court House in Charlotte, on the 21st May, 1842, agreeable to appointment, Col. B. W. Alexander was called to the Chair, and J. B. Knox appointed Secretary.

A motion was made by Col. Ira A. Orr, that the following Resolutions be agreed to, which was unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That we agree with the Resolutions of holding a Convention of the officers of the Militia in Raleigh on the 4th of July next.

2. *Resolved*, That the 68th Regiment be represented in that meeting.

3. *Resolved*, That a Committee of five be appointed to draft proposed amendments to the Militia Laws, and the delegates be instructed by the said Committee to use their best endeavors to have the proposed amendments, adopted.

A motion was made by I. A. Orr, that a committee of delegates be appointed to meet in Raleigh: Col. B. W. Alexander. Capt. Kerr, Capt. Flannaghan, were duly appointed.

The Chairman appointed a Committee of five to instruct the delegates: Col. Orr, J. B. Knox, Capt. J. Means, Capt. B. F. Brown, Capt. Young, and Capt. Wilkinson.

A motion was entered into, that the expenses be paid by the officers of the regiment.

A motion was made by Capt. Kerr, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in each of the Charlotte papers.

A motion was made by J. B. Knox, that the delegates, committee, and other officers meet in Charlotte on the last Saturday in June.

B. W. ALEXANDER, Chairman.
J. B. KNOX, Secretary.

MEDICINES, &C.,

LOW FOR CASH.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire Stock of

MEDICINES, DRUGS AND PAINTS,

kept by Dr. C. J. Fox, expects to receive a new supply in a very short time, with a full assortment of

SPIRITS AND WINES,

for medical purposes. He will offer the same to the citizens of Mecklenburg and adjacent counties on better terms than Medicines have been sold in this country heretofore. A full assortment of

THOMPSONIAN MEDICINES,

together with all kind of Pills, &c., will be kept constantly on hand, all of which he will sell low for *CASH.* The attention of Dr. F. M. ROSS will be given to the Shop.

B. OATES.

Charlotte, May 17, 1842. 63...tf

Last Notice.

THE Subscriber having disposed of his Stock of

MEDICINES &C.,

now informs all those indebted to him, either by note or Book account, that the same must be closed at or before the July Court;—longer indulgence cannot be given. Those indebted by Book accout will be expected at least, to close their accounts by note. And as this is positively the last notice, all accounts not settled by that time, will be placed in other hands for collection.

C. J. FOX.

May 17, 1842. 63...tf

Strayed

FROM the subscriber, on the 15th instant, a light-claybank MARE. She is about 14 hands high, glass-eyed, six years old this spring, has a bare spot on her right hip, and trots well. I purchased said mare of a horse trader from Washington County, Va. A reward of Ten Dollars will be given to any person who will take up and deliver said mare to me, six miles southeast of Charlotte; or a reasonable reward will be given for such information as will enable me to get her again.

JAMES WALLACE.

May 24, 1842. 63...2w.

Daniel Dennis.

THIS celebrated *Jack* will stand every other week at the stables of the subscribers, (commencing at Lewis Dinkins,) and will be let to mares at the following rates, viz: Three Dollars the single leap, to be paid at the time of service; Five Dollars the Season, and Seven Dollars to insure a mare to be with colt. Trading the mare in every instance, forfeits the insurance. He is young and thought to be equal if not superior to any Jack that has ever stood in this country.

Season to commence the 10th of March and end the 10th of July.

JOHN M. POTTS.
LEWIS DINKINS.

March 5, 1842. 50...tf.

POETRY.

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN.

"20TH MAY, 1775."

"Ubi Libertas primo prolata, ibi alenda!" *

Per se Nans.

We laud a day, whose high renown,
Shall to the latest times go down;
On which the sons of saxon sires,
Inspired by Freedom's genial fires,
The regal cross and crown defied,—
On freedom's God alone relied,—
Pledged "*Sacred Honor, Fortunes, Life!*"—and then
O Liberty! maintained thy cause like *men!*

Erect as the *first* Brutus stood,
With aspect stern and boiling blood,
So stood that patriotic band,
Who *first* took *Freedom's* trembling hand,—
Their weapons bared, and threw away
The scabbard, on this *fated day!*
With fronts and eyes uplifted to the sun,
Exclaimed—"*Now, freedom's God, thy will be done!*"

"*It is Man's Birth-Right to be Free!*"
Why do we hail this Jubilee?
To feel as our forefathers felt,—
To kneel as our forefathers knelt,—
In freedom's fame!!—The starry sky
Presents the *prototype* on high,
Of that broad banner, which *Jove's Bird* † alone
Can wave triumphant over freedom's home.

"Eternal vigilance," they say,
Is what for Liberty we pay—
If ceaseless watchfulness alone,
Then, only can sustain her throne,
We'll sacrafice our ease, and find
Reward of that exalted kind,
Which holds in utter scorn the man,
Who slinks away from Freedom's van,
When Tyranny or civil tempests rend
Her Temple, which with life he should defend.

The day we celebrate beheld
Men fit for cabinet or field,—
Up to the front they sprang and stood
With dauntless hearts in fields of blood,
Which crowned their names with high renown,
And struck the royal Lion down;—
Onward they rolled as resistless as the wave,
Free as the winds,—as ancient spartans brave.

Hail, Queen of the immortal *mind!*
Indomitable *freedom*, hail!
Thou shalt no *manly* bosom find,
That will beneath thy banner quail.
The "*Oriflamme*," which HERE unrolled
Its trophies to the mountain breeze,
Was brilliant, broad, and uncontrolled,
As sun-beams on Atlantic seas;
That standard bright, that spangled Oriflamme,
Shall triumph o'er its foes, and *ever* lead the van.

PER SE NANS.

*——Where Liberty was first proclaimed,
There Liberty must be sustained.

†The Eagle, *i. e.*, "*amiger Jovis.*"

[The following beautiful lines are from the pen of J. E. Dow, Esq., the very able Editor of the Alexandria Index. Mr. D. (says the Boston Morning Post) is one of the most accomplished writers both in prose and verse, connected with the periodical literature of the country.]

THE LAST REVOLUTIONARY.

Oh! where are they—those iron men,
Who braved the battle's storm of fire,
When war's wild halo fill'd the glen,
And lit each humble village spire;
When hill sent back the sound to hill,
And might was right, and law was will?

Oh! where are they, those manly breasts
Beat back the pride of England's might,
Whose stalwart arm, laid low the crests
Of many an old and valiant knight;
When evening came with murderous flame,
And liberty was but a name?

I see them in the distance form
Like spectres on a misty shore;
Before them rolls the dreadful storm,
And hills send forth their rills of gore;
Around them death with lightning breath
Is twining an immortal wreath.

They conquer! God of glory, thanks!
They conquer! Freedom's banner waves
Above oppressions broken ranks,
And withers o'er the children's graves;
And loud and long the pealing song
Of jubilee is borne along.

'Tis evening, and December's sun
Goes swiftly down behind the wave;
And there I see a gray-hair'd one,
A special courier to the grave;
He looks around on vale and mound,
Then falls upon his battle-ground.

Beneath him rests the hallow'd earth,
Now changed like him, and still and cold—
The blood that gave young freedom birth,
No longer warms the warrior old;
He waves his hand with stern command,
Then dies, the last of glory's band.

Matrimonial Anecdote.—The Rev. Mr. O——, a respectable clergyman in the interior of the State, relates the following anecdote. A couple came to him to get married. After the knot was tied the bridegroom addressed him with—"How much do you ax, Mister?"

"Why," replied the clergyman "I generally take whatever is offered me. Sometimes more, sometimes less. I leave it to the bridegroom."

"Yes—but how much do you ax, I say?" repeated the happy man.

"I have just said," returned the clergyman, that I left it to the decision of the bridegroom. Some give me ten dollars; some five; some three; some two; some one; and some, only a quarter of a one."

"A quarter, he?" said the bridegroom; "wall, that's as reasonable as a body could ax. Let me see if I've got the money." He took out his pocket book; there was no money there; he fumbled in all his pockets, but not a sixpence could he find. "Dang it," said he, "I thought I had some money with me; but I recollect now, 'twas in my tother trowsers-pocket. Hetty, have you got such a thing as two shillins about ye?"

"Me?" said the bride, with a mixture of shame and indignation—"I'am astonished at ye, to come here to be married without a cent of money to pay for it! If I'd known it afore, I wouldn't come a step with ye: you might have gone alone to be married for all me."

"Yes, but consider, Hetty," said the bridegroom in a soothing tone, "we're married now, and it can't be helped—if you have got sich a thing as a couple of shillins—"

"Here take 'em" interrupted the angry bride, who during the speech, had been searching in her work bag; "and don't you," said she, with a significant motion of her finger—"don't you serve me another sich a trick."

The crops.—We are happy to hear favorable reports of the growing crops from all parts of the country. The Pennsylvania, Maryland, New York, Ohio and Virginia papers, speak of the wheat crop as unusually promising.

In our own neighborhood, the farmers and planters have flattering prospects. The wheat crop promises an abundant harvest, and every kind of vegetation looks well. Tobacco plants are plentiful and more *forward* than usual. Some of our Tobacco growers have already commenced planting. A Pittsylvania friend informs us that he planted several thousand hills *in April.—Lynch. Repub.*

A poor woman was relating to a neighbor, how fond her late husband was of having a good fire—how busy he would make himself in fixing it so that it would burn, &c. "Ah, poor man," said she, "I hope he has gone where they keep good fires!"

NEW GOODS!

STILL CHEAPER!!

DRY GOODS HARDWARE

C. E. MOSS & CO.

ARE now receiving and opening, a large and extensive assortment of

Spring and Summer GOODS,

of the latest style and fashion, purchased at REDUCED prices in the cities of New York and Philadelphia, for

CASH ENTIRELY.

For CASH, they will sell their Goods cheaper than any sold in this place. They invite all to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

Charlotte, May 10, 1842. 62...tf

$10 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 5th inst., a negro boy, named GARLAND, about 21 or 22 years of age, and weighing about 160 pounds. He was purchased a short time since of A. GRAHAM, Charlotte, N. C., and probably aims to get back into that neighborhood. The above Reward will be given for his arrest and imprisonment, so that I get him.

JOHN W. LEAK.

Cheraw, S. C., May 9, 1842. 62....4w.

More New Goods.

R. C. Carson

Is now receiving and opening a handsome Stock of

Spring and Summer GOODS,

DRY GOODS HARDWARE

Which were purchased at unusually low prices, And will be sold to suit the hard times, or at least as low as any concern in this section of country. His stock consists of all kinds of Goods usually kept in a country store. He has also a large stock of Groceries, which will be sold at reduced prices.

Persons wishing to purchase goods for CASH, will find it to their interest to call and examine his stock.

Charlotte, April, 16, 1842. 58...F.

COTTON,

AND

Cotton-Yarn.

THE MILLEDGEVILLE COTTON FACTORY, (situated in Montgomery County, 22 miles east of Salisbury,) is now in full operation.—Those intimately acquainted with the Yarn of this Factory, prefer it to any manufactured in the State.

EDWARD BURAGE.

N. B.—The Subscriber wishes to procure about

FIVE HUNDRED BALES OF

COTTON,

(Of the best quality,) to be delivered at the Factory, which he will spin, either one half for the other, or at eight cents per pound.

EDWARD BURAGE.

December 7, 1841. 39...F

A few Good Things Yet,

AND

More Expected.

THE Proprietor of the "CONCORD COFFEE-HOUSE" would inform his customers and the public generally, that his Stock of GROCERIES, and fancy articles to tickle the palate, is yet quite full, and he respectfully invites all to give him a call and be their own judge.

He would also state, that he expects in a short time to receive the most splendid and choice Stock of articles in his line ever brought to this region of country, when he will be fully prepared to please the taste of the most fastidious.

F. R. ROUECHE.

Concord, N. C., Dec. 28, 1184. 12...y

Coach Making.

THE Subscribers having entered into copartnership, will carry on the above business in all its various branches, at the old stand formerly owned by Mr. Carter Crittenden, opposite the Jail.—All work WARRANTED;—and Repairing done at the shortest notice, for moderate charges.

CHARLES OVERMAN,
JOSHUA TROTTER.

Charlotte, June 15, 1841. 12m

THE CONCORD

Manufacturing Company

IS now in full operation, and the Company are prepared to supply all orders with Cotton Yarn, Domestic Shirtings, and Drillings of a superior quality, and on reasonable terms as can be had in any Southern Market.

N. B. Also a large quantity of Nails, at the low rate of seven cents per lb for cash.

ROBT. ALLISON, Clerk.
For Concord Manufacturing Co.

Concord, N. C., April 5th, 1842. 57...3m

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, February Term, 1842.

DELITHA C. SPECK
VS. } Petition for Divorce.
WILLIAM H. SPECK.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, *William H. Speck*, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made for three months successively in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," and "Charlotte Journal," commanding the said Defendant to appear at our next Superior Court of Law and Equity to be held for our said County at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the Fourth Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition; otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso, and the petition heard exparte.

Witness, *Jennings B. Kerr*, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 4th Monday in February, 1842. Issued the 26th of April 1842.

J. B. KERR, C. M. S. C.

Printer's fee $10.

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, February Term, 1842.

MARY N. TETER
VS. } Petition for Divorce.
ELAM J. TETER.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, *Elam J. Teter*, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made for three months successively in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," and "Charlotte Journal," commanding the said Defendant to appear at our next Superior Court of Law and Equity to be held for our said County at the Court-house in Charlotte, on the Fourth Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition; otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso, and the petition heard exparte.

Witness, *Jennings B. Kerr*, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 4th Monday in February, 1842. Issued the 26th of April, 1842.

J. B. KERR, C. M. S. C.

Printer's fee $10.

Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of this county, on the 27th of September last, a Negro man, about 20 years of age, round full face, smooth forehead, thick lips, and flat nose, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, with a scar on the fore finger of the left hand, made, he says, by a cutting knife. The owner is requested to come forward, prove proporty, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.

Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 19, 1841. 32...F

Daniel Dennis.

THIS celebrated *Jack* will stand every other week at the stables of the subscribers, (commencing at Lewis Dinkins,') and will be let to mares at the following rates, viz: Three Dollars the single leap, to be paid at the time of service; Five Dollars the Season, and Seven Dollars to insure a mare to be with colt. Trading the mare in every instance, forfeits the insurance. He is young and thought to be equal if not superior to any Jack that has ever stood in this country.

Season to commence the 10th of March and end the 10th of July.

JOHN M. POTTS.
LEWIS DINKINS.

March 5, 1842. 50...TF.

THE CULTIVATOR.

TO FARMERS AND GARDENERS

THE CULTIVATOR, (a consolidation of Buel's Cultivator and the Genesee Farmer,) a monthly periodical, designed "to Improve the Mind and the Soil," and "to Elevate the Standing and Character of the Cultivators of the American Soil." WILLIS GAYLORD and LUTHER TUCKER, Editors. Published at Albany, (N. Y.) by Luther Tucker, Proprietor, at One Dollar per annum—Six Copies for Five Dollars—20 per cent. commission on twenty-five or more subscribers—25 per cent. on one hundred or more. All subscribers to commence with a volume. All payments to be made free of postage. ☞ The paper can be furnished from its commencement—Vols. 1, 2, 3, and 4 at 50 cents each; and Vols. 5, 6, 7, and 8, at $1,00 each.

The publisher of the Cultivator has the pleasure of presentig to the friends of the Agriculture in the United States, the prospectus of a new volume (the 9th, commencing January 1, 1842,) of that periodical. This paper is so well known in every part of the country, as to render a recapitulation of its objects and contents, generally, unnecessary. The range and variety of its articles—its list of contributors, (embracing the most distinguished agriculturists in every section of the Union,) unrivalled in numbers as well as in scientific and practical skill—the superiority of its mechanical execution, and the unequalled number, rich variety and superior beauty of its illustrations, embracing in the last two volumes about

Two Hundred Engravings,

representing the improved breeds of

Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Swine, Buildings, Implements, &c.,

and on every subject connected with agriculture, have contributed to render it a favorite with all classes interested in the cultivation of the soil, and given it a circulation hitherto unknown among the agricultural periodicals of the country—amounting to about

Twenty-Two Thousand!

Grateful for the evry favorable consideration the work has received and the extensive patronage awarded, the publisher would state that NO EFFORTS OR EXPENSE will be spared to give *new* and *increased* interest to the volume for 1842 It is intended to devote a larger portion of the work, (at least *one page* monthly,) to the subjects of GARDENING and the ORCHARD; and to enlarge the department devoted to DOMESTIC AND RURAL ECONOMY, and to the DISEASES OF ANIMALS, so as to render them as useful as possible to *all classes of our citizens.* To accomplish this, arrangements have been made as will place within our reach all European periodicals and publications important in agricultual and veterinary matters, and they will be made available in such a manner, as, in every respect, to render the Cultivator worthy the patronage it has received, and make it, all things considered, the

CHEAPEST AND BEST AGRICULTURAL PAPER

ever published in this or any other country.

Post-masters and all those kind friends who have heretofore with so much liberality and patriotism, as well as those who wish to "elevate the standing and character of the cultivators of the American Soil," are respectfully invited to use their influence in promoting its circulation by acting as agents in their respective neighborhoods.

Any gentleman wishing to obtain the Cultivator, has only to hand his dollar to the Postmaster of his neighborhood, who will forward it to the publisher free of expense.

LUTHER TUCKER,
Albany, December, 1841. Publisher of the Cultivator.

IMPORTANT WORK.

Now in Press, and will shortly be published, a Dictionary of

ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND MINES.

BY ANDREW URE, M. D., F. R. S., &C.

Illustrated with 1,241 *Engravings!*

THIS is, unquestionably, the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book most admirably adapted to the wants of all classes of the community. The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavors to accomplish—

1st. To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist, and Tradesman, in the principles of their respective processes, so as to render them, in reality, the masters of their business; and to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are too commonly governed by blind prejudice and viscious routine.

2dly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Drysalters Druggists, and Officers of the Revenue characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass, through their hands.

3dly. By exhibiting some of the finest developments of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practical school for students of these kindred sciences.

4thly. To teach Capitalists, who may be desirous of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry, to select judiciously, among plausible claimants.

5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes which are so apt to give rise to litigation.

6thly. To present to Legislators such a clear exposition of the staple manufactures, as may dissuade them from enacting laws, which obstruct industry, or cherish one branch of it, to the injury of many others.

And, lastly, to give the general reader, intent, chiefly, on Intellectual Cultivation, views of many of the noblest achievements of science, in effecting those grand transformations of matter to which Great Britain and the United States owe their paramount wealth, rank and power among the nations of the earth.

The latest Statistics of every important object of Manufactures are given from the best, and usually from the Official authority, at the end of each article.

The Work will be printed from the second London Edition, which sells for $12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in new brevier type, and will make about 1400 pages. It will be issued in twenty-one semi-monthly numbers, (in covers) at twenty-five cents each, on delivery.

☞ To any person sending us five dollars, at one time in advance, we will forward the numbers by mail, *post paid*, as soon as they come from the press.

To suitable agents this affords a rare opportunity, as we can put the work to them on terms *extraordinarily favorable.* In every manufacturing town, and every village, throughout the United States and Canada, subscribers can be obtained with the greatest facility.—Address, post paid, Le Roy Sunderland, 125 Fulton street, New York.

**To every editor who gives this advertisement twelve insertions, we will foward to order, one copy of the whole work, provided the papers containing this notice be sent to the New York Watchman, New York.

THE CHICORA,

OR

MESSENGER OF THE SOUTH.

UNDER this title, the Subscribers propose publishing in the City of Charleston a WEEKLY PAPER to be devoted to LITERATURE, SCIENCE, the ARTS, MECHANICS, AGRICULTURE, EDUCATION, and GENERAL INTELLIGENCE—in a word, to whatever may impart instruction or afford amusement to each class, profession or calling of our people. In politics and religion, *the Chicora* will occupy strictly neutral ground; yet sufficient attention will be paid to both, to enable the reader to learn how prospers the religious and political condition of the country.

A paper devoted to the purposes above stated, has long been a *desideratum* at the South; and it is to meet this, that *The Chicora* is now proposed to be issued. The Subscribers are aware their promises may appear too confident, after the repeated failure of Southern periodicals; but they beg leave to say, that so complete are the arrangements they have made—so extensive the correspondence they have secured—so valuable the aid, both of Northern and Southern talent they have enlisted—that with the kindly feelings and liberal patronage of the South, they have no fears for the result.

THE *Literary Department* of the CHICORA will be supplied with articles of rare and substantial merit, with reviews and critiques of all the new works of the day, and with original tales, sketches, works of fiction, biographies and poetry from the pens of several of the most gifted authors, both of the North and South.

The *Scientific* and *Mechanical Department* will be enriched with essays and illustrations from individuals high in public estimation, as thoroughly practical men, which, together with the Agricultural communications already secured to the paper from various portions of the country, will form a compendium of useful instruction invaluable to the artisan and the planter.

In this Department of *General Intelligence*, the subscribers believe the CHICORA will take a stand which will not be surpassed by any Journal of the Union. As one of the subscribers will make it his constant business to visit every section of our country; and through means of an extensive acquaintance already possessed in the cities of our sea-board and the West, a weekly correspondence will be established with Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati and New-Orleans, through which will be obtained, not only the earliest information in regard to all foreign and domestic matters of importance, Prices current of Southern products and monetary affairs of moment in the different States, but also the opinions of judicious men in regard to Commercial prospects, and matters of an economical, civil, and political character. Nor, since

Alittle folly now and then,
Is relished by the wisest men,

do they intend to exclude those lighter articles of information, familiarly designated the chit chat of the day, which, while they may serve to amuse a weary or listless hour, have at the same time the higher effect of acquainting us with the character and customs of our Northern and Western neighbors, and connecting more closely the bonds of unity between us.

Feeling assured then, of their ability to meet the wishes of the Southern community, and to establish a paper on the most approved, useful and popular plan, and hereby pledging themselves that no exertion shall be wanting on their part, not only most fully to redeem, but even to exceed the promises they make, they respectfully solicit the patronage of the good people of South Carolina and her sister States.

The CHICORA will be printed on an imperial sheet, of the very best paper and type, and shall be embellished with portraits of our distinguished men, and views illustrative of our scenery. The price will be $5 per annum, payable upon the delivery of the first number.

N. S. DODGE,
B. R. CARROLL.

March 31, 1842.

PROPOSALS

For publishing by subscription a General History of the Baptists in America, and other parts of the World.

1. It is proposed in this work to give a summary account of the people of this sentiment in remote ages, or of those who have been claimed as such, as *Euchites*, Messalians, Montanists, *Paterines, Burgundians, Petrobrussians, Arnoldists, Albigenses, Lionists, Picards, Lollards, Waldenses, Sacramentarians*, Anti-Christs, Ana-baptists, &c.

2. A brief view of this denomination in Europe, and other parts of the old world, which now exist in an organized and active form.

3. The history of American Baptists, properly so called, in all parts of this Continent, and in the West India Island; together with their Bible, Missionary, Literary, Theological and Education Institutions, Missionary Stations, &c.

This work will contain an abridgment of my first work on this subject, and a continuation of all historical matters down to the present time.

CONDITIONS.

This work will be published in an octavo volume of about 6,000 pages, bound in cloth at $2,25, gilt leather at $2,50.

Every sixth copy will be gratis to those who forward good subscibers.

Twenty-five per cent. will be allowed to those who become responsible for 20 or more copies.

Documents of all kinds, written or printed—Minutes of Associations—Reports and Histories of all Babtist Institutions of whatever connection, biographical sketches and specimens of the hand-writing of distinguished Baptists of all persuations, both clergymen and laymen, are requested from all who have it in their power to forward them.

As to specimens of the *hand-writing*, but little more is required than the *signature* and usual salutation at the close of letters. It is often very difficult to secure even this small relict of departed worthies, and it is hoped that those who have this kind of materials, whether in letters or otherwise, will be liberal in sending them.

An ulterior view is had to the biographical volume hereafter published, which will abound with portraits and fac-similes of the hand-writing of distinguished Baptist characters in all parts of the world.

P. S. All communications capable of being sent by mail, should be directed to the subscriber, Post Master, Pautcket, R. I. Those who may feel disposed to obtain subscribers for this work may with a few lines form a prospectus for themselves.

☞ Please not to lay this by, but give it to some person, or put it in some place where it will do something towards the object in view.

DAVID BENEDICT.

CIRCULAR.

DEAR SIR: The acompanying Prospectus was first published about a year since, and soon after, the subscriber made a tour through the Atlantic States as far as Georgia, during which journey, and at the Baltimore Convention, extensive arrangements were made for securing aid in this undertaking. But still much remains to be done.

Of each Association, Conference, Yearly Meeting, Convention, Society, and Institution for Missions abroad or at home, Education, Theology, Literature, or Benevolence, of any kind, which come under the Baptist head, it is desired that the latest Minutes and Reports may be forwarded by mail without delay, by the Moderator, President, Secretary, or Clerk, and in his absence, by any other person. Also, all historical and biographical discourses and accounts, whether printed or in manuscript, of all sorts of Baptists of all sects and parties, as all are embraced in my plan, and continue to do so for years to come.

As the design of this work is not only to add all new matter, but to make corrections of all former statements in my history of the Baptists, which may be found erroneous or defective, all aid of this kind will be thankfully received.

Please to inform me what is the custom in your vicinity respecting Councils, whether they are common, and how they are viewed?

How do your churches dispose of candidates for membership who have been *immersed* by other ministers besides Baptists; are such persons who stand in other churches admitted to your communion?

How many unassociated churches, of good character, are there in your region? Please to give me their names, also their ministers and the number of members. Also the date of your Association, of each church, or as far as you can, and some histrical accounts of their origin and progress, especilly of the Associations Conventions, &c.

One or more of this circular will be sent to each Association, Convention, &c., and it is hoped by great efforts, and by the aid of a Post Master's facilities, and extensive travels, to give the history of the denomination full and complete.

The work will not be out under one year or more, but as all documents will be available for me, or my successor in this department of the Baptist Publication Society of Philadelphia, it is hoped that none will defer forwarding to me, P. M., all the materials above requested.

In 1812, when my general view of the Baptists was made up, the number of Associations of all kinds of Baptists was 111—of churches over 2,200, and of members about 200,000.

Now, according to the Baptist Almanac and Register, the Associations amount to between 4 and 500, the churches to near 8,000, and the members to not less than 600,000, in the United States and British Provinces, and Jamaica.

But my design is to extend the survey to Texas, all the W. India Islands, to Great Britain, all Europe, Africa, and Asia, indeed all parts of the world where Baptists exist, as they are the same people in all quarters of the globe.

A summary view of the statistics of all the religious denominations in the United States, upon much the same plan as above proposed for the Baptists, in a condensed manner, will be given at the close of the work, which, from the subscriber's study of *all religions*, he is confident of making much more accurate and complete than any hitherto given; and the proper persons are requested to forward to him, as above directed, all the documents needful for the purpose.

Publishers of papers and periodicals which have a circulation, wholly or in part, among the Baptists of any name, are respectfully requested to announce, in any form they may choose, the above request for Minutes, Reports, &c.

And those which will give the Circular and Prospectus entire, three insertions, an order shall be given, on the receipt of each respective publication, for a copy of the work.

Liberal terms will be made with those who act on an extensive scale, either in furnishing materials or subscribers, which will be settled by a subsequent correspondence.

Questions of a local rather than a general nature, will be inserted in some of these circulars, especially south and west.

Abridgements of the work will be published, both for the common and Sunday schools of the denomination.

Should this document fall into the hands of any who may not find it convenient to obtain subscribers, or forward materials, they will please to hand it to others who can. If persons have removed to other places, some one will please to send them this, as the same *frank* will do for a new direction.

Many of these papers will be sent to Post Masters in remote regions at a venture, and should they not take an interest in the undertaking, yet as brother Post Masters, it is hoped they will either hand or send them to persons whom they may judge suitable for such business. DAVID BENEDICT.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Jan. 1, 1842.

[We are requested to state, that the Rev. JAMES M. THOMAS will act as Agent for the above work, in this region of country; and that he will take pleasure in receiving and forwarding to the publisher, the names of subscribers and their subscriptions.]